



Karpov offers deal 'not tied to Star Wars'

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Soviet Union last night held out the prospect of a deal to cut nuclear arms in Europe, including United States cruise missiles based in Britain.

The agreement would not have to be linked to the Russian demand that the US should limit research on the Strategic Defence Initiative, the issue on which the summit in Reykjavik collapsed, Mr Viktor Karpov, the Soviet Union's chief negotiator at Geneva, said in London.

Mr Karpov's surprise statement was made at a press conference at the Soviet Embassy only hours after his 90-minute meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr Karpov was in London as Mr Gorbachov's personal emissary to Mrs Thatcher and was speaking with the full authority of the Soviet leader.

Mr Karpov, who flies to Bonn today to brief the West German Government on the Reykjavik talks, said the Soviet Union's proposal on medium-range weapons in Europe, raised at Reykjavik, was still on the table. "We do not deny the possibility of finding a solution on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe separately from space and nuclear offensive arms," he said.

The Soviet move was clearly part of its diplomatic offensive to convince world opinion that it was not to blame for the failure of the summit.

Mr Karpov was asked repeatedly last night why, if a separate deal could be conceived now, it had not been on offer at Reykjavik.

He said the Reykjavik meeting had only lasted two days and could not possibly have dealt with all proposals. Any "back-tracking", in talking about the possibility of a separate deal.

Mr Karpov's visit underlined the key importance which the Russians attach to Britain's role after Reykjavik.

The positive tone of Mr Karpov, one of the new breed of Soviet negotiators, clearly pleased British officials. "We were encouraged that the Russians said their proposals were still on the table," Government sources said last night.

Although Mr Karpov gave Mrs Thatcher the Russian version of why the Reykjavik summit foundered and Mrs Thatcher backed Mr Reagan's refusal to give ground on his Strategic Defence Initiative research programme, there was a notable absence of reconfirmation in Mr Karpov's public comments.

He was clearly responding to the refusal of Mr Reagan to criticize Mr Gorbachov personally or to blame the Soviet side for the collapse in his address to the American nation late on Monday.

WASHINGTON: Mr Karpov's suggestion of a separate agreement on intermediate missiles seems, on the face of it, to be an astonishing volte-face by the Russians (Michael Binyon writes). It could be a big victory for President Reagan, who has been eager all along not to have a deal on medium-range weapons held hostage to agreements in space and strategic arms areas.

Mr Karpov was notably vague on how any proposal for a separate deal could come before the resumed Geneva negotiations. "In what context and how they will be presented at Geneva will depend on the results of our consideration of what happened at Reykjavik," he said.

But he added that there should be a speedy deliberation of the outcome of the weekend summit. He denied that the Soviet Union was

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plan for a separate agreement would have to be worked out by officials before it went before the leaders.

The Soviet Government's readiness to continue talks on an arms agreement indicated a far more optimistic and positive attitude than had been apparent in the immediate aftermath of the Reykjavik breakdown.

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Shultz to meet Shevardnadze

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, said yesterday the United States should make as much as possible out of the achievements at Reykjavik, and announced he would be meeting Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Vienna next month.

They will both be there at a review conference on the Helsinki accords. "I'm sure we'll arrange a meeting," Mr Shultz said on television. He noted that both President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachov had said their arms proposals remained on the table.

He said the US would try especially to achieve at separate talks in Geneva the agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe, although he did not know if Moscow would agree to that separately.

"It remains to be seen what is coupled. And I think we will work on the assumption that has been in the picture before Reykjavik, that on the medium-range missiles we can go forward and we certainly will try to do that."

His remarks came as the Administration tries to salvage as much as possible from the two days of abortive talks. President Reagan said in his television address that, unlike in the past, the US was now dealing from a position of strength and so had the opportunity to move speedily with the Russians toward even more breakthroughs.

"Our ideas are out there on the table," Mr Reagan said. "They won't go away. We are ready to pick up where we left off. Our negotiators are heading back to Geneva, and we are prepared to go forward wherever and whenever the Soviets are ready."

He acknowledged, however, that the prospect for another summit was now bleak.

"There was no indication by Mr Gorbachov as to when or whether he plans to travel to the United States, as we agreed he would last year in Geneva. I repeat tonight that our invitation stands and that we continue to believe additional meetings would be useful. But that is a decision the Soviets must make."

Meanwhile Mr Donald Regan, the White House Chief of Staff, has quickly tempered his angry outburst at Reykjavik, which represented the Administration's initial frustrations and disappointment. He said on Monday that it was possible a special envoy would be appointed to help restart negotiations with Moscow.

● The State Department said yesterday that the US expulsion order on 25 members of the Russian United Nations delegation still stood, but at the Soviet request the five members still in New York would be allowed to stay until October 19. By Sunday, however, all would have gone. The spokesman said he did not expect this to affect overall US-Soviet relations.

In the event, Mr Deng was gentleman enough to honour the susceptibilities of his guest.

They met in a tiny pavilion in the Diagonale state guest house complex in the west of Peking where the Queen is staying. Mr Deng emerged and held out his hand in greeting, beaming brightly.

"Thank you for coming to see and old man such as me," he said through an interpreter. They went inside to hold one of those stilted public conversations in front of the Press which are the lot of heads of state, but which the Queen has rarely been subjected to before.

Mr Deng kicked off with the weather, saying it was good.

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Baker unveils 'buy a school' pilot scheme

A "right to buy your school" pledge could be included in the next Tory manifesto in the wake of the plan for 20 city technology colleges outlined yesterday by Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State.

Mr Baker proposes that for his pilot scheme, groups of parents, businessmen, voluntary bodies and charities would be invited to form themselves into "promoters" and establish charitable trusts to take over the ownership of existing schools.

The new colleges, page 2

Martens offers resignation in language row

From Richard Owen, Brussels

Mr Wilfried Martens, Belgium's longest serving post-war prime minister, yesterday offered his resignation to King Baudouin after a split in the ruling Centre-Right coalition over Belgium's language problem proved unbridgeable.

Mr Martens made the announcement before he was due to make a crucial speech on recently inflamed passions over the language division.

Kinnock tries to restrict TV defence questions

By Richard Evans

Mr Neil Kinnock was at the centre of a "censorship" row last night after attempting to dictate the terms of an interview on Labour's controversial non-nuclear defence policy to a television current affairs programme.

The Labour Party leader told producers of London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* he would only agree to be interviewed on this Sunday's programme, devoted

to Labour's defence plans, provided questions to him about defence were restricted to 10 minutes of the 30-minute interview.

Weekend World chiefs rejected the unprecedented conditions imposed by Mr Kinnock and last night it seemed certain the Labour leader will not take part in the programme.

Talks between Mr Kinnock's office and *Weekend World* producers about a programme on Labour's defence

stance started in July and last week discussions centred on the areas the programme would cover. It was only on Monday that Mr Kinnock's advisers suddenly insisted on the restriction.

Mr Hugh Pile, editor of *Weekend World*, said yesterday: "The stipulation that Mr Kinnock has made is not the kind of stipulation we would normally agree to. I intend the programme should go ahead subject to any other story breaking. I would still hope

Mr Kinnock will agree to appear for the full programme. If he doesn't we will be very interested to hear whether Denis Healey or Denzil Davies will be willing to appear."

One LWT insider said yesterday that before Mr Kinnock's demands were made, programme chiefs were still undecided whether the half-hour questioning of Mr Kinnock by Mr Matthew Parris, the new presenter and former Conservative MP, should be purely about defence.

"One thing is for sure, it is not possible to get properly into a topic like defence when there is a 10-minute restriction on questions."

Mr Kinnock's reluctance to be questioned closely on defence comes less than a week after the Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, made plain their determination to launch an all-out assault on Labour's unilateral stance between now and the next general election.

Labour strategy, page 2

Bank base rates go up 1% to 11%

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

The cost of borrowing rose by 1 per cent yesterday as the Government endorsed a rise in interest rates.

The big five clearing banks, which now include the TSB, all put up their base rates from 10 per cent to 11 per cent. Overdrafts will start at around 16 per cent for personal customers.

Mortgage rates are likely to go up too. Mr John Baylis, a general manager of Abbey National, said yesterday: "A mortgage rate rise of more than 1 per cent is likely. We will not decide before Friday. If there is a further rise in interest rates then mortgage rates will have to go up by more." The Halifax described a rise as "inevitable".

The rise in interest rates comes at the end of a lengthy tussle in which the Government has tried to stem the weakness in the pound. Yesterday sterling rose on the news from 67.3 per cent of its average 1975 value to 67.8 per cent. But by the close of trading it had fallen back to 67.6.

Against the dollar sterling closed at \$1.4377 and against the mark at Dm.2.8395.

Speaking on the BBC World at One programme the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson described the rise in rates as "a bit of sound, prudent economic management". He said a rise in rates of 1 per cent was necessary to keep "conditions firmly on track, to keep inflation down as it has been kept down as a result of the policies we have been pursuing".

Earlier during the run on sterling, the markets had been expecting a rise of 2 per cent. But Mr Lawson commented:

"I decided to wait until the markets had settled down, and they have now settled down, so that the 1 per cent increase would stick."

Yesterday the markets continued to be in some doubt that a 1 per cent rise would be enough. But money market rates were not indicating a further rise.

Opposition spokesmen criticised the Government's action which they said demonstrated the failure of the Government's economic policies. Mr Roy Hattersley added that "To put off the announcement of the increase until after the Tory Party Conference, the Government spent millions of pounds on postponing the inevitable."

The weakness in the pound developed towards the end of last month beside weakness in

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the dollar. This followed the US decision to cut its interest rate to try and stimulate the economy.

Foreign exchange markets expected some agreement on the co-ordination of economic management among the major countries of the West to emerge from the International Monetary Fund meeting. The failure to agree caused new uncertainty which helped to undermine sterling.

In his speech to the Conservative Party Conference last week Mr Lawson stressed that the Government would never take risks with inflation. But

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The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh at the Great Wall yesterday.

Great Wall stormed by Queen

From Alan Hamilton, Peking

The man and the woman who can jointly claim to hold tinsel sway over one half the world's population met yesterday and discussed whether you could see England from the top of the Eiffel Tower.

The Queen, who as head of the Commonwealth leads the round the world or so, lunched with Mr Deng Xiaoping, the chain-smoking, expectorating, 82-year-old Sichuan peasant, who, although only second in his hierarchy, is the strong man and eminence grise who rules 1.2 billion Chinese.

This week has been the realization of an eight-year dream for Mr Deng that the pale-skinned aristocratic Englishwoman whose nation spent nearly two centuries raping the Middle Kingdom with opium and gunboats should be a guest in his country to which the British have now succumbed all claim.

Their planned tryst caused the fumes of protocol some serious nail-biting. Would Mr Deng puff foul oriental smoke in the face of the avowedly non-smoking English female king? And if he used his brass spindles five times or fewer in the Queen's presence, would that be tantamount to graciousness?

In the event, Mr Deng was gentleman enough to honour the susceptibilities of his guest.

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Heathrow under siege by Asians

By Howard Foster

Heathrow had its busiest day in the airport's history yesterday with up to eight times the normal number of Asians seeking entry to the United Kingdom as the mid-night deadline for visas approached.

It became clear last night that immigration staff had seriously underestimated the scale of the influx. At one point an estimated 4,000 Asians were queuing at immigration control.

Journalists were allowed by the Home Office to enter the immigration hall where 17 small, white desks were occupied by staff continuously processing travel documents.

In front of them, in several orderly 30-yard queues were some 600 people, mostly Bangladeshis.

Behind, away at the arrival gates close to the aircraft which had brought them to Britain, were a further 450 Bangladeshis all hoping to come into this country.

The unexpected arrival of hundreds more Asians on flights from the Middle East had caught the British authorities unawares.

"There were 200 on a Kuwaiti flight, as well as more coming in from the Gulf and Middle East," Mr Andrew Cole, the immigration officers' union leader, said yesterday.

"We have more than doubled our staff today but we still reckon we will be working until the early hours and then everyone will have to stay in hotels until we can interview them. It was chaotic here at Monday and now it has gone way beyond that."

The authorities hardly ever refuse entry to women and children. While press and cameramen watched, several families were allowed through to meet their relatives.

By 10pm the immigration staff was down to 14 from its afternoon level of 65. Shortly before that, an Air India jumbo was scheduled to arrive.

Continued on page 24, col 3

Ford 'shows faith' in £1.46bn stake

By Craig Seton

Ford is to invest £1.460 million in its British operation over the next five years, the company announced at the Motor Show yesterday.

Mr Derek Barron, the chairman and chief executive of Ford of Britain, said the investment - half on new vehicles and half on new engines and transmission - demonstrated the company's commitment to, and faith in, car-making in this country.

His speech at a Motor Show lunch at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, was regarded as underlining the company's confident position against that of unprofitable, state-owned Austin-Rover and its struggle for survival.

Mr Barron said that the £550 million to be spent on new engines, to be built at Dagenham and Bridgend, and on transmissions over the next five years would make Britain the centre of Ford's engine technology in Europe. Its financial commitment in Britain over the 10 years until 1991 would be more than £3,000 million.

He said: "Ford's faith in this country can be measured by the money we have put into it. Strength has only been achieved by a sustained programme of investment and our stake here is now very big. So the prospects are good for Ford of Britain."

Hurd puts plea on judges to Cabinet

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, is to seek Cabinet support in an attempt to override the opposition of the Lord Chancellor and much of the legal profession to moves designed to encourage tougher sentencing for violent crimes.

Mr Hurd wants to make it more difficult for judges to ignore guidelines already given by the Court of Appeal to lower courts about sentencing policy.

He also wants the guidelines to be made public and reviewed periodically, and intends to include his proposals in the criminal justice Bill planned for the next session of Parliament.

However the objections of Lord Halsbarn of St Marylebone, who is fighting the measure on the ground that it represents interference with the independence of the judiciary, prevented Mr Hurd from making an announcement about it at the Conservative Party conference in Bournemouth last week.

Now the Home Secretary is expected to widen ministerial discussion of the issue by putting it on the agenda of the Cabinet's "H" home affairs committee. He seems assured of the support of the Prime Minister.

Under the plan, the Judicial Studies Board, which is responsible for passing Court of Appeal guidance to the judiciary, would be given a statutory duty to assemble and publish, for the benefit of judges and the public, a document containing the guidelines.

Home Office ministers believe the measure to be necessary to allay public concern about unduly lenient sentencing.

The move follows the defeat of the Government's attempt in 1985 to give the Attorney General the right to refer controversially lenient sentences to the Court of Appeal.

Tomorrow



Life on Death Row
Carlos De Luna, aged 24, has been on Death Row in a Texas jail for more than three years. He was due to be executed this morning but in his final hours came a stay of execution - so the waiting and the uncertainty resumes. He talked to *The Times* about life and the politics of American death

Portfolio Gold

● There was no winner yesterday in The Times Portfolio Gold £4,000 daily competition so there is £8,000 to be won today.

● Portfolio list, page 31; how to play, information service, page 24.

TIMES BUSINESS

Shops clamp
The Government is clamping down on developers' proposals to build large new shopping and leisure centres in the green belt. Page 25

TIMES SPORT

British defeat
White Crusader, the British yacht, was beaten by New Zealand IV in the America's Cup challenge trials off Fremantle, Australia. Page 46

TIMES FOCUS

London University, the largest in the country, is celebrating its 150th anniversary at a time of change and challenge. Special Report, pages 32-37

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NEWS SUMMARY

Ministry to fund Nimrod project

GEC Avionics is to continue its programme on the Nimrod Airborne Early Warning aircraft to the end of the year in a joint project with the Ministry of Defence (Peter Davenport writes).

Riot film 'test' ruling

Harlech Television was yesterday ordered by a High Court judge in chambers to hand over to police unpublished film of the recent St Paul's riots.

BNFL payout Soccer on the dole

British Nuclear Fuels paid £6,000 yesterday to a former worker who was dismissed for allegedly leaking information about the Sellafield reprocessing plant in west Cumbria.

Unions to seek writ

Unions representing 20,000 employees of the Royal Dockyards look certain this morning to seek a writ against the Government.

SDP gets a boost

The Social Democrats' front bench in the House of Lords was boosted yesterday by the presence of the Duke of Devonshire, one of Britain's premier dukes and a former Foreign Minister in the Macmillan Government (Sheila Gunn writes).

Cocaine charges

Six people were remanded in custody until October 23 by magistrates at Uxbridge, west London, yesterday, charged with being concerned together on Sunday at Heathrow Airport in evading the prohibition on the importation of a quantity of cocaine.

Labour strategy seeks floating voters

By Nicholas Wood Political Reporter Labour strategists aim to make the Government's record on public services and the use it has made of North Sea oil revenues their number one target in the run-up to the general election, it was disclosed yesterday.

ground of politics with its new soft-sell techniques. "It enables us to put across the message in a much more coherent way and in line with our longer-term subsequent elaboration of our policies. There is a logic in 'investing in people' that will serve us well over the next few months", a senior Labour figure said.

firms modernize their plant and training. He said: "For many years all of our most successful competitors, including Japan, Germany and France, have had similar financial and business institutions geared directly to industrial needs."

Storm of criticism for new colleges

By Mark Dowd, Education Reporter A prospectus disclosing the fine print behind the Government's new technology schools was unveiled yesterday by Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, provoking a storm of criticism from the scheme's opponents.



Levan Merritt, aged five, with his toy gorilla Jumbo yesterday. The real Jumbo, at Jersey Zoo, stood guard over the boy, of Horsham, West Sussex, as he lay unconscious after falling into the gorillas' pit in August. Levan, who fractured his skull and broke his left arm in two places, was yesterday presented with three toy dodos when he met the zoo owners, Lee and Gerald Durrell, in a television studio where they were appearing in a programme about conservation (Photograph: Dod Miller).

The colleges will cater for between 750 and 1,000 pupils between the ages of 11 and 18. Each college will be a registered independent school.

Some £35-£40 million of new money will come from the DES, the rest from business sponsorship and educational trusts. Colleges will enjoy charitable status and are therefore expected to be non-profit-making. Sponsors will be asked to meet most of the capital and equipment costs.

Mr Baker, addressing a meeting organized by the Confederation of British Industry yesterday, defended his new plans. He said: "Many local education authorities set high standards. But I see no merit in protecting a monopoly, nor in ignoring the fact that many families living in the cities do not have access to the kind of schools which measure up to their ambitions."

When choosing successful candidates, heads and governing bodies of the colleges will look to primary schools to give a full account of a child's progress. This will probably include a formal report, but the emphasis is less on academic achievement and more on motivation and suitability for an explicitly technically-oriented education.

In the first three years, students will spend almost 50 per cent of their time engaged in mathematics, design and science. Humanities subjects such as English, history and religious education will be taught separately or in various combinations. Years four and five will be similar, but incorporating courses on computing, information technology and knowledge of industry.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, described the prospectus as "bogus". He said it was hypocritical and cynical to claim that new opportunities will be created for children in the inner cities when 93.5 per cent of them will have no place in them.

The DES will now set up a special CTC unit to coordinate and monitor bids from industry before deciding on the final locations.

IRA backs moves to end MPs' ban

By Richard Ford The Provisional IRA is backing moves by leading figures in its political wing in the north to allow elected representatives to take their seats in the Dail, the Irish Republic's Parliament.

A secret meeting of the general assembly, the first for 17 years, gave its support as Provisional Sinn Fein MP for West Belfast, will propose the motion urging the conference to drop its abstentionist attitude towards the Dail, although the policy will remain in force for Westminster and Stormont.

With a general election due in the Republic, a decision by PSF to abandon abstentionism will cause concern among the main political parties. PSF could win seats in border areas as well as taking votes from Fianna Fail and perhaps rob them of an overall majority.

US to return Quinn

The United States Supreme Court cleared the way yesterday for the extradition in Britain of William Quinn, the alleged IRA bomber (Reuter reports).

Mr Quinn's lawyers argued that the extradition treaty with Britain does not cover political crimes.

Legal aid proposals 'naive'

By Frances Gibb Proposals to overhaul the legal aid scheme and streamline lawyers' working practices are attacked by the Bar today as naive, ill-thought-out and likely to mean a poorer service.

In its response to the legal aid scrutiny report, the Bar calls on the Government to reassert that it does not intend standards of representation to be lowered.

It also challenges the Government to confirm that lawyers who provide legal aid services should continue to be entitled by statute to fair pay for their work.

The report has "failed to address" the fundamental and central question of whether the public will tolerate "one standard of legal representation for those who can afford to pay for it, and a different, lower standard for those who cannot", it says.

If fully implemented, the proposals could cause such an imbalance in standards of advocacy between those who can afford to pay and those who cannot, that results of cases could be effected.

Savings should come from greater efficiency and "the pruning out of waste", rather than attempts to depress lawyers' pay to levels which raise the spectre of legally-aided litigants represented by the "inexperienced or second-rate".

Biffen warning on 'Tory Maoists'

By Robin Oakley Political Editor Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, yesterday warned the Conservative Party not to overdo the ideology if it wanted to preserve the achievements of the Thatcher Government's "conviction politics".

Mr Biffen said that in reducing inflation, reforming the trade unions and spreading ownership by the sale of council houses and the privatization of nationalized industries, together with new taxation policies, the Conservative Governments since 1979 had created a social market economy.

The party had to win the next election to preserve those achievements and to ensure that they had truly moved the centre ground of British politics.

But he gave a warning of "Tory Maoists" - libertarian radicals on the Far Right who seemed to want a frenetic perpetual revolution. He said: "The pursuit of Tory radicalism can be most successful when it marries the desire for major change with the matching Conservative instinct for continuity."

A Tory radical approach can be assisted by a brisk sense of ideology but it will be fatally imperilled if it becomes extremist zealotry."

Giving the second Disraeli lecture at the St Stephen's Club in London, Mr Biffen said the Attlee Labour Government had achieved massive gains for the conviction politics of socialists determined to secure irreversible changes in the pattern of British society.

In the three Conservative parliaments which followed no attempt was made seriously to alter the balance of what had been done.

Mr Thatcher's effective leadership had, however, given conviction politics back to Britain. Now an election victory was required to make secure those reforms.

Mr Biffen, who was at odds with Tory leaders after his call earlier this year for a "balanced ticket" for the party's election platform, labelled himself a conviction politician, as was the Prime Minister, and urged that the next Tory Government should make a centrepiece of educational reform.

MP did not goose-step, says QC

Mr Richard Hartley, QC, denied in the High Court yesterday allegations in a BBC Panorama programme that Mr Neil Hamilton, Conservative MP for Tatton, was seen goose-stepping and giving the Nazi salute outside a Berlin hotel.

He told Mr Justice Simon Brown and the jury: "There is no evidence of Mr Hamilton goose-stepping." But he admitted the MP was a "mimic".

What the BBC had tried to do in the January 1984 programme "Maggie's Militant Tendency", which linked Mr Hamilton and other MPs with an extreme right-wing organization, was to prove guilt by association.

The programme's editor, Mr Peter Ibbotson, the producer, Mr James Hogan, the presenter, Mr Fred Emery, a reporter, Mr Michael Cockerell, and the BBC all deny libel.

Ships collide

Two freighter ships hit each other and eight small yachts on the fog-bound river Medway at Rochester, Kent, yesterday. No-one was hurt.

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc Base Rate The Royal Bank of Scotland announces that with effect from close of business on 15 October 1986 its Base Rate for advances will be increased from 10% to 11% per annum.

Now we are sixty - Hipy Bthuthdy!

Three cheers for Pooh! (For Who?) For Pooh. (Why, what did he do?) I thought you knew. The fat bear of very little brain and twee manners, who still haunts the nurseries of well brought up middle-class children, is celebrating his sixtieth birthday.

Christopher's father knocked off a verse called Vespers: Hush! Hush! Whisper who darest Christopher Robin is saying his prayers. It was published. Then followed the verses for children of all ages below the age of literary consent in When We Were Very Young, many of them previewed in Punch, of which Milne was a former assistant editor.

TSB BANK With effect from the close of business on Tuesday, 14th October 1986 and until further notice, TSB Base Rate is increased from 10.00% p.a. to 11.00% p.a. All facilities (including regulated consumer credit agreements) with a rate of interest linked to TSB Base Rate will be varied accordingly. Trustee Savings Banks Central Board, PO Box 33, 25 Milk Street, London EC2V 8LU.

Illegitimate 'stigma' could be ended for thousands of children

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government is expected to bring in laws to grant equal rights to the 126,000 children born illegitimate each year in England and Wales.

A Law Commission report published yesterday says it is time to end the stigma of being born outside wedlock for nearly one in five children a year, and do away with the word "illegitimate" in legal documents and in legislation. It calls on the Government

to adopt a draft Bill to ensure all children are treated alike by law, even though there will still be some distinctions between parents who are married and unmarried.

Earlier this year the Government indicated that it intended to act on previous proposals made by the Law Commission in 1982 to end the stigma of illegitimacy.

Now the commission has brought forward a second

more radical report which is likely to be enshrined in government proposals expected next session.

It has re-cast its draft Bill in the light of a report from the Scottish Law Commission, which urged no distinction between children born in marriage and those outside it.

The proposed Bill would ensure that as far as possible "the legal position of a child born to unmarried parents should be the same as that of one born to married parents".

But it says that the mother alone should have parental rights and duties although the father should be able to acquire them by applying to the courts.

That distinction between the legal rights of unmarried parents is the subject of a test case being heard in Strasbourg today before the European Commission of Human Rights.

In its report yesterday the Law Commission says it is now convinced that the Scottish approach is the best way to implement a policy of non-discrimination.

Its new Bill also makes a new general rule that illegitimate children would automatically be included in all references to children in future legislation or legal documents, unless the contrary is stated, so there will be no need to single them out.

Yesterday the Children's Legal Centre welcomed the report. Miss Jenny Kuper said: "It is definitely a step in the right direction. We were always worried about a substitute word for illegitimate because you inevitably still categorize children according to their birth status and quickly could end up with the same stigma."

The Law Commission: *Illegitimacy (Second Report)*, (Cmd. 9113; Stationery Office, £6.50).

Law Society outlines 'model' family court

The campaign for a family court gained momentum yesterday with proposals from the Law Society outlining its own model for a unified court system embracing all family proceedings (Our Legal Affairs Correspondent writes).

Its key features, which have been put to the Lord Chancellor's Department, are the same as those put forward in the summer by a conference of judges, magistrates, registrars and clerks, and are certain of wide judicial backing.

Next week the Family Courts Campaign is also expected to put out similar proposals representing the consensus of the 100 individuals and bodies which belong to it, including the Law Society.

The society says there is "an urgent need" to reform the present system by creating a family court, and calls for such a court to be introduced as a "political priority".

Under its proposals, all family cases now heard in the magistrates' domestic court, county court and High Court, and juvenile court care proceedings, would be embraced by a unified family court.

That would eliminate confu-

sion arising from the present fragmented court system, and separate family cases from other types of proceedings, particularly criminal matters.

But there would not need to be a network of new court buildings, the society says. The family court would use existing county and magistrates' court buildings, except where too closely situated to criminal courts.

The society outlines examples of how cases might be heard. A family court judge might hear some contested custody applications or other complex financial matters; and also commit for failure to comply with registrars' orders and defended divorce.

All child-care proceedings would go to a judge sitting with two lay persons, and there would also be laymen in custody and adoption applications, if the court thought it necessary.

The family court registrar, sitting alone or with laymen, would hear maintenance applications and some custody matters. Three lay members, to be drawn at first from magistrates, would deal with straightforward contested applications for maintenance and capital.

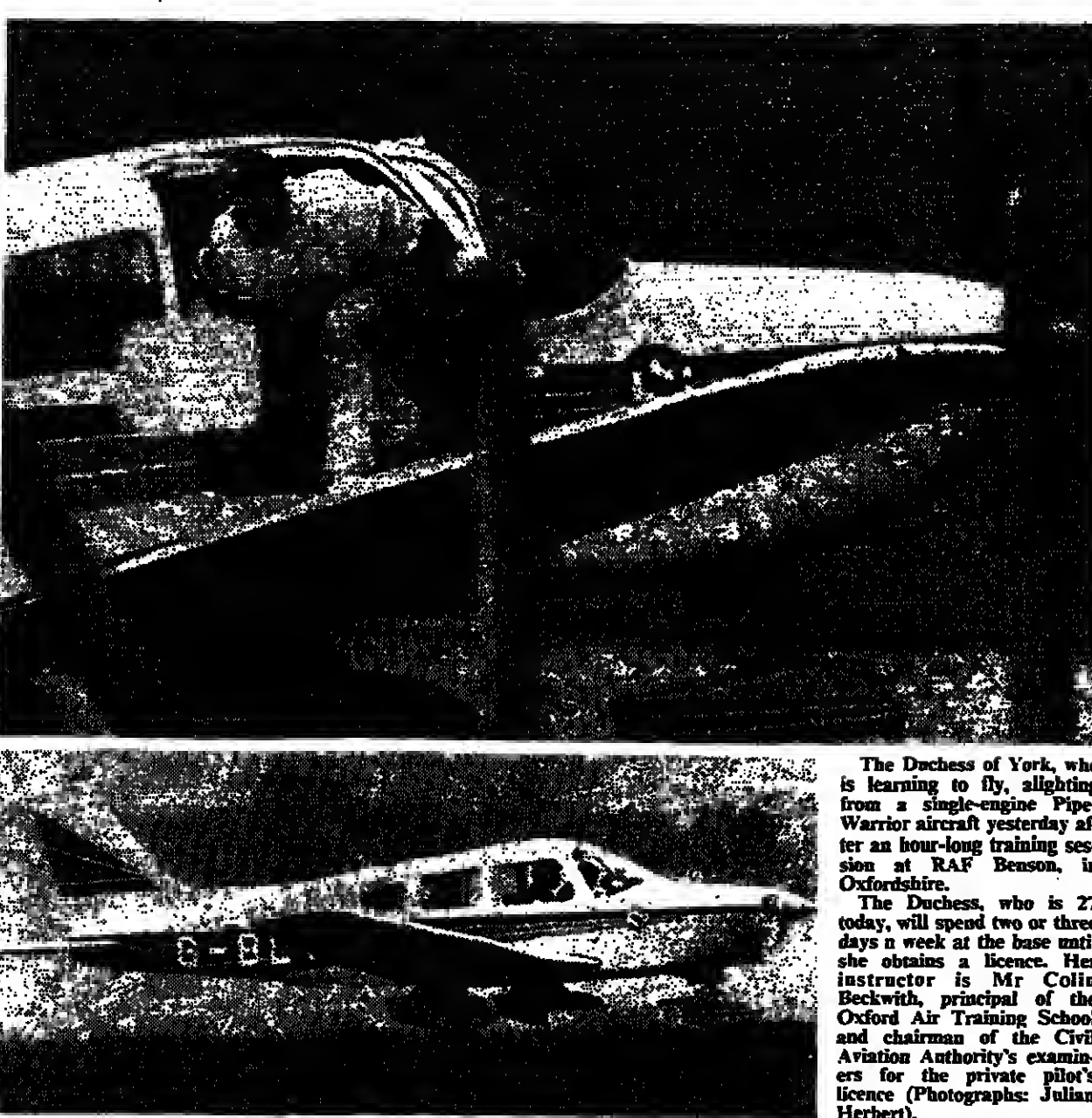
On the agenda yesterday were 20 cases of people who have fallen into arrears with their mortgage repayments.

"It's a very short list today. Normally it's over 80. Very few of them actually come into court. It all happens so quickly. It's very sad," the usher said.

Outside the courtroom solicitors search frantically for their clients. Whispered conversations are conducted in every corner. Representatives of the building societies mumble to themselves about the growth in repossessions and arrears.

The atmosphere of bewilderment, bitterness, resignation and regret is punctuated by the rollcall: "Abbey National v Garner, Abbey National v Mortgage and Kent, Anglia v Gardner and Gardner..."

The courtroom is austere, clinical and anonymous. It is



The Duchess of York, who is learning to fly, alighting from a single-engine Piper Warrior aircraft yesterday after an hour-long training session at RAF Benson, in Oxfordshire.

The Duchess, who is 27 today, will spend two or three days a week at the base until she obtains a licence. Her instructor is Mr Colin Beckwith, principal of the Oxford Air Training School and chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority's examiners for the private pilot's licence. (Photographs: Julian Herbert).

Urgent call for hepatitis vaccine

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

An epidemic of the hepatitis B virus, which attacks the liver and is a cause of liver cancer, shows signs of easing. The number of acute cases doubled from 1,000 a year to almost 2,000 between 1974 and 1984. But recent figures show a marked fall in the number of cases this year.

Nevertheless, a call was made yesterday by experts meeting at the Royal Society of Medicine, in London, for a new vaccine to be made more readily available in Britain to doctors, dentists, auxiliary medical staff and social workers at risk of contracting the disease from carriers.

The Department of Health was urged to extend the number of groups recognized for automatic vaccination.

Advisers in the Government identified certain policemen and all ambulance men and prison workers, as well as prostitutes, drug addicts and homosexuals as those most at risk.

The additional groups proposed by yesterday's meeting would add about 500,000 people in those recognized for vaccination.

The Government is concerned at the cost to the National Health Service. Each treatment costs about £34.

Dr Elizabeth Fagan, of the liver unit at King's College Hospital, London, said the modern vaccines were unique in both their methods of manufacture - by genetic manipulation - and as the first effective preventive agent against liver cancer, one of the world's most common cancers.

She said that the added "scourge" of another liver virus, which has shown signs of spreading in recent months, called hepatitis delta virus - a highly dangerous agent, which depended on the B strain to help it flourish - could be prevented by vaccinating high risk groups.

Dr Fagan said that 75,000 individuals had been vaccinated in the United Kingdom since 1982, compared with more than a million in the United States.

She said that within one year of its use, the vaccine reduced by more than 80 per cent the chance of a carrier passing on the virus to a member of the high-risk group.

The automatic provision of vaccination to dentists and their staff was proposed by Dr Laksman Samaranyake, of the Department of Oral Medicine and Pathology at Glasgow Dental Hospital and School.

Austere face of mortgage possession

By Michael Dynes

"Is there anyone here for the possession court that hasn't yet given me their name?" the usher cried as Oxford County Court prepared for its routine monthly hearings for repossession orders.

On the agenda yesterday were 20 cases of people who have fallen into arrears with their mortgage repayments.

"It's a very short list today. Normally it's over 80. Very few of them actually come into court. It all happens so quickly. It's very sad," the usher said.

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Building societies were last night waiting to see how the markets settled before deciding whether to increase the mortgage rate (Christopher Warman writes). But the Halifax, the biggest society, said an increase seemed inevitable.

If so, it is likely the increase will be between three-quarters and one percentage point. A one point increase would put up mortgage repayments by about £5 for each £10,000 borrowed.

On a straight 25 year mortgage, the net repayment if the rate went up from 11 per cent



to 12 per cent would rise from £153.62 to £163.14 a month on a £20,000 loan; from £230.43 to £244.71 on £30,000; from £320.90 to £342.33 on £40,000; and £417.85 to £446.75 on £50,000.

Any increase could see a further rise in the number of repossession cases.

intr said. The registrar nods his head and agrees to an order N29 - repossession in 28 days. If the occupant has not vacated the premises by then the building society can send in the bailiffs.

It is now six minutes since proceedings began, and the court is examining its fifth case.

By 11 am it is all over. Eighteen of the 20 cases heard yesterday morning will end up in repossessions in 28 days' time, unless the debtors can find the money to pay off their arrears, or reach an alternative agreement with the building society.

Outside the courtroom the solicitors gather to tie up any loose ends. "This sort of thing is happening uniformly up and down the country. There are thousands and thousands of people falling into arrears."

"I know that most cases are due to unemployment and marital problems, but the building societies and banks encourage it. They are so flush with funds, they are willing to lend large sums on the flimsiest of evidence about incomes," he said.

National v Garner," the solicitor representing the building society said, "we have arrears of £859.80. The defendant would like to request more time to pay off the arrears."

The registrar grants a three-month suspension order, and moves on to case number 8608536.

"Abbey National v Montague and Kent. Arrears total £1,448.22. And the building society is seeking a repossession order," the solicitor said.

Bamber in witness box today

By Michael Horsnell

Mr Jeremy Bamber, the farmer's son accused of shooting dead five members of his family at their remote farmhouse in Essex last year, is expected to begin giving evidence at his trial today.

He denies murdering his adoptive parents Nevill and June Bamber, both aged 61, his half-sister Sheila "Bambi" Caffell and her twin sons, aged six, at White House Farm, Tolleshunt D'Arcy with a .22 semi-automatic rifle.

Several defence witnesses are expected to follow him into the witness box.

The prosecution has alleged that after slaughtering his family Mr Bamber fooled police into believing that his sister had committed the murders before killing herself.

The murders were allegedly carried out by Mr Bamber, aged 25, so he could inherit the family's £436,000 estate.

Yesterday at Chelmsford Crown Court a forensic scientist demonstrated with the German-made murder weapon how she had tested the original police theory that Mrs Caffell had killed herself.

Miss Glenys Howard, holding the rifle in three different positions, demonstrated how it was only possible for her to have fired the weapon with the silencer removed.

She told the jury on the tenth day of the trial that she could not fire the gun with the silencer attached and kill herself with the trajectory of shots through the neck and chin which killed Sheila Caffell.

The jury has been told that the silencer, stained with Mrs Caffell's blood, had been fitted to the rifle when she received her fatal wounds.

The trial continues today.

Random test call on drink-driving

By John Goodbody

The police should do breath tests on customers outside public houses on Saturday evenings as part of new legislation against alcoholism, Professor Robert Kendall of the Royal College of Psychiatrists said yesterday.

Professor Kendall, launching a report, *Alcohol Our Favourite Drug*, said that many people drank and drove because they knew there was small chance of being stopped.

He added: "Research has shown that 10 per cent of the male population drink and drive at least once a week when they are over the limit."

Professor Kendall, a member of the Royal College of Psychiatrists' special committee on alcohol-related problems, said that in Australia and New Zealand, where random testing had been introduced, there was a drop of 30 per cent in the number of fatal accidents.

At present 1,500 people die on British roads each year from alcohol-related incidents.

Dr Bruce Ritson, the chairman of the committee, said that the book was addressed to those who drank moderately because it was through them that the bulk of harm to humanity occurred.

The book issues new guidelines for the consumption of

alcohol, giving the advice that a safe level of drinking for men in a week is the equivalent of ten and a half pints of beer or 21 single measures of spirit.

Women, who have a different distribution of fat and water in the body and have lower body weights, should consume one-third less drink than men to follow the college's guidelines.

The college called on the Government to increase the cost of alcohol. It said that an average Brito drinks the equivalent of 439 pints of beer or 31 bottles of spirits annually, and the harm it causes to society costs in excess of £1,600 million.

Deaths from alcohol-related disease almost doubled between 1970 and 1986.

The report gave a series of hints on sensible drinking:

- Do not drink every day of the week.
- Do not drink alone.
- Always put the glass down between sips and try to pace drinking to become one of the slower drinkers in company.
- Do not use alcohol as a means of coping with emotional problems.
- Do not use alcohol as a nightcap to aid sleep.

Alcohol Our Favourite Drug (Tavistock Publications, £18 hardback, £6.95 paperback).

BBC plans more news in morning

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

The BBC will launch its daytime television service with a new-look *Breakfast Time* programme later this month, with the accent on news rather than informal chats with celebrities.

Debbie Greenwood is being dropped from the show, and Frank Bough, her co-presenter will change his sweater and slacks for a suit, to lead the programme more authoritatively.

Mr Stephen Claypole, the editor of *Breakfast Time*, said yesterday: "With the advent of programmes like Terry Wogan's chat show and others, most of the big-name guests are snatched up fairly quickly, and are seen on television before they get to the *Breakfast Time* or *TV-am* sofas."

"So we have decided to concentrate on what the BBC is very good at, bringing news to the viewers."

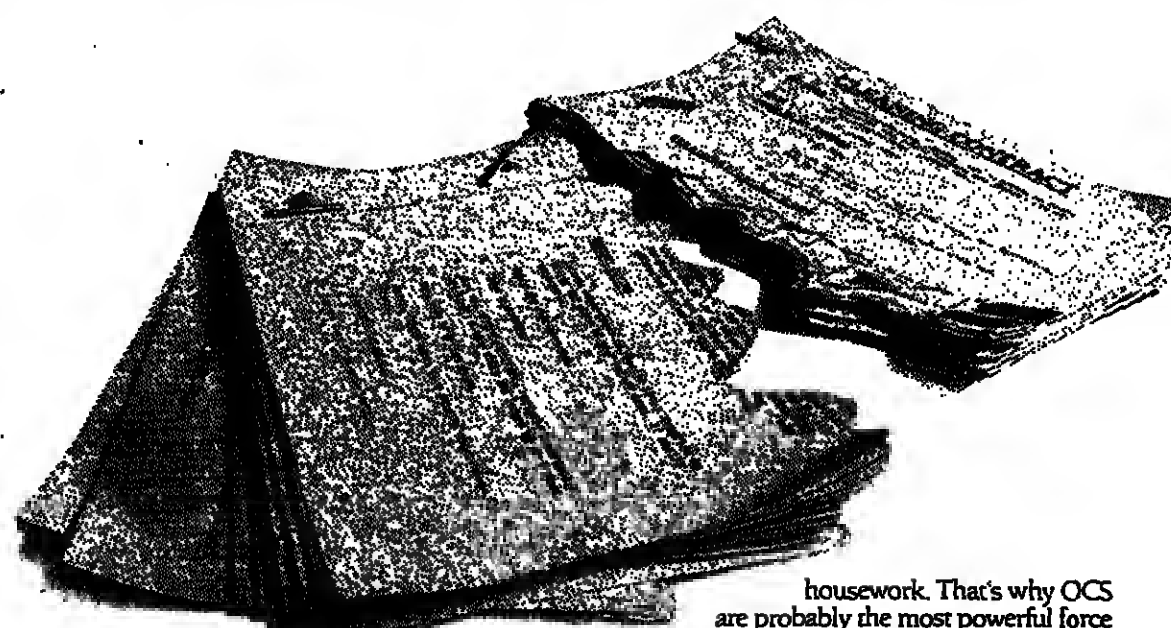
Miss Greenwood was considered "not quite right" for the heavier news approach. She would continue to present *First Class*, a children's quiz show.

The decision to present a different format from the rival *TV-am*, will also mean the departure of the newsreader Sue Carpenter. In future Mr Bough and two other regular presenters, Sally Magnusson and Jeremy Paxman, will read news bulletins as well.

Mr Michael Grade, director of television programmes, said not all of the programmes in the daytime schedule would be broadcast immediately, because negotiations were continuing with unions.

The daytime service will provide 1,000 hours of programmes over the next year at a cost of £8 million.

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Police to stage last moments of girl victims

Detectives hunting the man who sexually assaulted and strangled two Brighton schoolgirls are to stage a reconstruction tomorrow of their last known movements (David Sopstved writes).

This represents the latest move by Sussex police to catch the murderer who abducted Nicola Fellows, aged 10, and Karen Hadaway, aged nine, from the Moulsecoomb council estate last Thursday evening.

Their bodies were found lying side by side in undergrowth in Wild Park, just across the A27 from their homes in Newick Road, Brighton, the next day.

Despite more than 1,200 calls from people offering information, the police have yet to come up with any positive leads.

They believe that the two friends probably knew the man who picked them up after they went to buy chips from a shop near by.



Firework crackdown

The Government announced new measures yesterday to curb firework accidents, which injured 968 people last year.

The Fireworks Safety Regulations of 1986, which came into force in August, introduce tougher penalties against retailers who sell fireworks to children aged under 16. It will also increase the maximum penalty to £2,000 or three months imprisonment.

Throwing fireworks in the street is a criminal offence.

This year's government safety campaign will advise the public to follow the basic safety instructions in the firework code and encourage organized displays.

Depression affects half of mothers

By Trudi McIntosh

Nearly half of all mothers suffer from some form of postnatal depression, according to a survey of 9,000 women throughout Britain, published yesterday.

Although there was more consultation and advice before the birth, a lack of postnatal help, particularly with

breast feeding, left many mothers feeling unhappy and frustrated, the *Parents* magazine 1986 Birth Survey found.

Forty-eight per cent of all mothers interviewed for the survey, *Birth In Britain Today*, said they suffered from postnatal depression, particularly in Wales, where 58 per

cent of women experienced the condition. Thirty-nine per cent of the mothers who responded to the survey last May were aged between 26 and 30.

Birth In Britain Today, *Parents Magazine* 1986 Birth Survey, published in *Parents Magazine*, No. 128, November 1986.

Hurd faces legal fight over police use of plastic bullets and gas

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, has a legal fight on his hands over plans to out-manoeuvre opposition by some police authorities to the use of plastic baton rounds and CS gas. The issue will decide the limit to a Home Secretary's power.

The dispute centres on his decision to provide the gas and rounds from central supplies, if the Inspectorate of Constabulary said there was a need and the equipment had not been bought.

The number of police authorities reluctant to make CS gas and baton rounds available is said to be small. A report to be discussed by the police committee of the Association of County Councils next week says that Northumbria is seeking leave to apply for judicial review.

Counsel has advised there is a strong argument that the circular containing the Home Secretary's decision exceeds legal authority in requiring the police authority to obtain the equipment from a Home Office store and in authorizing the provision of such equipment to chief constables without the approval of the authority.

The Home Office has replied saying it does not con-

sider the Home Secretary requires statutory authority to issue the circular or take the proposed measures.

The ACC report says: "They take the view that his position as Secretary of State is sufficient authority. They also take the view that, if they are wrong in that contention, Section 41 of the Police Act 1964, contrary to counsel's opinion, would itself afford the Home Secretary the necessary authority."

Section 41 says: "The Secretary of State may provide and maintain, or may contribute towards the provision or maintenance of, a police college, district police training centres, forensic science laboratories, wireless depots and such other organizations and services as he considers necessary or expedient for promoting the efficiency of the police."

Image blamed for lack of recruits

The image of the police held by the minority communities is largely to blame for too few recruits from them, Mr Douglas Hogg, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Home Office said yesterday.

To an unusually frank

speech to the first national conference of police recruiting officers, Mr Hogg, a former special constable, said: "There is, for example, a widely held belief that the police tend to pick unfairly on young people, particularly young black people. There is a belief that there is racial discrimination within the police service and that promotion prospects for black and Asian officers are poor."

Mr Hogg said those were among powerful deterrents to joining the police service. "We need to consider how they may best be overcome."

"Racial discrimination and harassment, whether real or imagined, were clearly factors of great significance. I utterly condemn such behaviour, whether committed by or within the police service, and I know that you all share my views."

Mr Hogg, who announced the appointment of an additional staff officer to HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, said that the ethnic minority communities were under-represented in the police service. The latest figures showed that fewer than seven police officers out of every 1,000 came from a black or Asian background.

Constable painting likely to fetch £1m

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The most important Constable painting to come on the market for 30 years was unveiled at Christie's yesterday. The work, "Flatford Lock and Mill" is expected to fetch more than £1 million when it comes under the hammer on November 21.

The painting was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1812, and depicts the mill that belonged to John Constable's father, with the banks of the river Stour where he played as a boy and which he sketched often in later life.

It is one of the artist's first important pictures and shows him feeling his way towards the impressionistic naturalism which was to prove so fundamental an influence on nineteenth century landscape painting.

In a letter to his fiancée he records having met Benjamin West, the president of the Royal Academy, after his painting was accepted for exhibition.

Constable writes: "I wished to know if he considered that mode of study as laying the foundation of real excellence", and records West's reply: "Sir (said he) I consider that you have attained it."

Marie Bicknell must have glowed with pride as she read it.



Mr Simon Dickinson, of Christie's, with the "lost" painting (Photograph Chris Harris).

The painting has been sent for sale by an unnamed American collector, believed to be a descendant of Senator WA Clark who is known to have owned the picture in 1926.

In that year he sent it for sale at the American Arts Association where its importance was not realized and

it failed to find a buyer. The picture was returned to the family but scholars lost sight of it.

In the early 1980s the present owner took the picture to the Corcoran Gallery in Washington to ask its opinion. The gallery contacted Charles Rhyne, America's foremost

'Contract out' option over NHS waiting

By Jill Sherman

Health authorities may have to contract out their waiting lists to the private sector if that proves the cheapest option, Mr Tony Newton, the Minister for Health, said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference held by the Independent Hospitals Group, Mr Newton said that ministers would be considering regional health authority action plans to reduce waiting lists, due in at the end of this month, before issuing further guidance.

In some cases, shorter lists could be achieved by better management and better ways of administering resources, Mr Newton said, citing as an example the appointment of an orthopaedic bed manager in Bath Health Authority.

"It may emerge that there is much that health authorities can do by making more use of resources available in the private sector. If it is cost effective, we hope that more authorities will look at this possibility," Mr Newton said.

"Health authorities have got to make judgements on whether spending resources in the NHS will have a more useful effect than spending the same money on contracting arrangements in the private sector."

He admitted that in some cases the Government would have to assess the need for more resources.

Mr Newton welcomed any co-operation between the NHS and the private sector and regarded it as complementary to the state service rather than in competition with it.

The growth of private acute hospital beds had reached a plateau, at best, and might be falling marginally, Professor Alan Maynard told the conference.

Professor Maynard, from the Centre of Health Economics at York University, warned the private sector that it would grow only if it controlled costs better than the NHS, if there were cuts in government spending on the NHS, or if there were mismanagement in the NHS.

The development of community care was an example. If badly managed, it could lead to cutbacks in the NHS acute sector, Professor Maynard said.

Blind helped by textured pavements

Knobby pavements are coming to the aid of the blind and disabled (Rodney Cowton writes).

After trials of more than 20 materials the Department of Transport yesterday authorized local authorities to begin using a specially textured paving to enable blind people to tell when they had reached a pedestrian crossing. The paving has bumps which can be felt through the sole of the shoe.

It is coloured red to assist partially sighted people and will probably be used in conjunction with ramped pavement edges so that disabled people, particularly those in wheelchairs can more easily get on and off the pavement.

PARLIAMENT OCTOBER 14 1986

Aids may double every 10 months

HEALTH

The number of Aids cases in Britain might be roughly doubling every 10 months, Lady Trumpton, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, told the Lords.

She said that at the end of September there were 512 cases, of whom 250 died, and that the estimated number of those infected with the virus could be about 30,000.

Lady Trumpton told Lady Sharples (C) that visitors of those returning to the United Kingdom were not screened for Aids - acquired immune deficiency syndrome - and that the Government had taken no decision to introduce screening.

She said the Government regarded control of the spread of this terrible disease as of the highest priority. Urgent action had been and was being taken on a number of fronts. These included a public information campaign, additional resources for treatment, training for National Health Service staff, research, screening of blood donations, funding for voluntary organizations and advice to professionals.

"Ultimately it is the responsibility of each and every one of us to ensure that our behaviour does not put ourselves or others at risk."

Lady Sharples said that the French had invented a machine which took only 10 minutes to screen people. Saudi Arabia, the Arab Emirates and India had already screened visitors.

Lady Trumpton did not have any information about France or Saudi Arabia at her fingertips. She told Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, Leader of the Opposition peers, and Lord Avebury (L) that the incidence of Aids in prisons was no higher than outside. The greatest incidence of the disease was in the Greater London area.

Aids was not highly infectious and isolation units were not considered appropriate for Aids patients.

Lord Kilmarnock (SDP) said it had been calculated that in four years time 465 people a month, the equivalent of a full jumbo jet, would die from Aids.

"In view of that terrifying forecast, is Lady Trumpton satisfied that the Government's advertising is adequate? It has been widely criticized as much too feeble, possibly for fear of public disapproval, and has failed to give sufficient information to prevent the spread of the virus. Are sufficient funds devoted in this?"

Lady Trumpton said the effectiveness of the measures was kept under review. No options for the future had been ruled out.

"The Chief Medical Officer and health ministers are only too ready to go anywhere and speak on television or radio, or at public meetings, if invited."

Already £2.5 million had been made available for the Aids information campaign. £2.5 million for the three Thames regions, support for the voluntary sector, training and research. This was in addition to the resources already committed by health authorities. Funding requirements, too, were kept under review in the light of developments.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, asked what contribution was being made to medical research into Aids.

He asked whether the great British medical and scientific expertise was being adequately called upon to meet the serious challenge to the world's health.

Lady Trumpton said the Government-funded Medical Research Council was responsible for coordinating research on Aids in the United Kingdom. Twelve special project grants had been awarded at a total cost of about £1 million. This included a contribution from the Health Department of up to £300,000 a year for epidemiological research and for the UK centre for co-ordinating epidemiological research.

Lady Lane Fox (C) said there was concern about the lack of a screening method for visitors and immigrants, especially as it was believed that this would emphasize the heterosexual aspect in transmitting this foul disease.

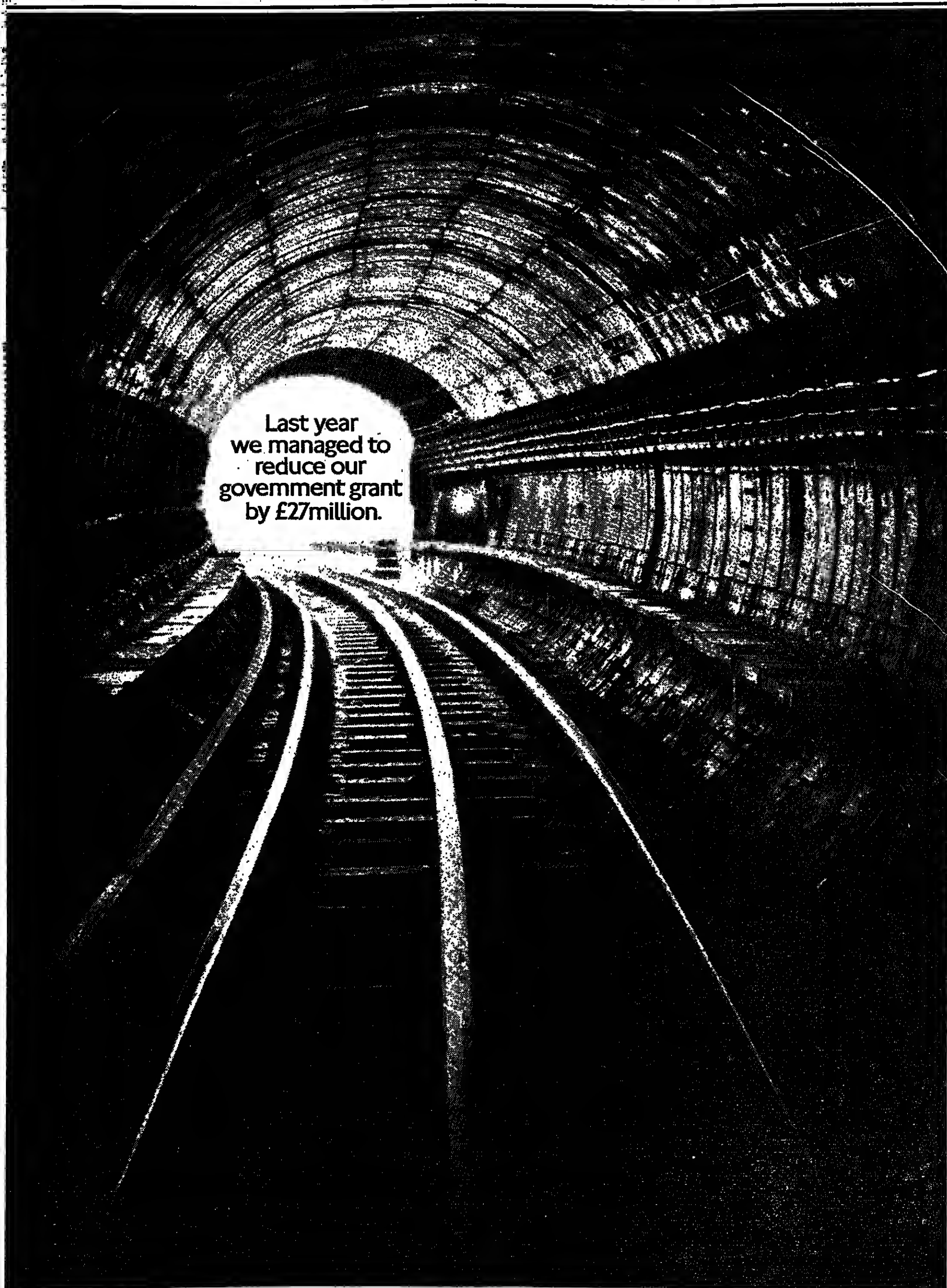
Lady Trumpton said screening visitors on a comprehensive or selective basis would involve formidable practical problems, and its effectiveness as a method of combating the spread of Aids here had been questioned by medical experts.

Lord Chalfont (Ind) asked whether, if figures showed a close relationship between Aids and promiscuous homosexual activity, the Government was inhibited from making that clear in information given to people to enable them to avoid this dreadful disease.

Lady Trumpton said the Government was not so inhibited. Indeed, this was one of the valuable ways in which voluntary organizations, which included the gay community, could help with spreading information. Education was the most important thing.

Parliament today

House of Lords (2.30): Government statement on Reyjavik summit, National Health Service (Amendment) Bill, committee stage.



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Trial collapses after woman supergrass fails to testify

By Richard Ford

The use of "supergrass" evidence to obtain convictions for terrorist offences in Northern Ireland has received a further setback with the failure of a woman informer to testify against alleged accomplices.

Two people charged on the word of the province's first female supergrass have been freed after the Director of Public Prosecutions in Northern Ireland told magistrates that he was not proceeding with the case.

Solicitors for another 17 people implicated in terrorist crimes by Angela Whoriskey are confident that charges against their clients will be dropped on Friday.

Yesterday Mr William McGuinness, aged 30, the younger brother of Martin McGuinness, a leading figure in the Provisional Sinn Féin, walked free from Belfast Magistrates' Court after charges of Provisional IRA membership and conspiring with Whoriskey to murder police officers were withdrawn.

The action by Whoriskey, who is serving a life sentence after pleading guilty to murdering a Royal Ulster Constabulary inspector four years ago, comes after a sustained campaign against the use of supergrass and the retraction of statements by at least 17 informers during the past five years.

Whoriskey, aged 25, implicated 20 people a year ago

of involvement in alleged terrorist crimes, and forced others from her home city of Londonderry to flee across the border.

Her son, aged two, father and brother disappeared from their home and she has been in solitary confinement at Maghaberry jail, Co Antrim, since turning informer.

At her trial earlier this year, during which she admitted 39 terrorist charges, her counsel said that she had become "sickened" by the Provisional IRA and was determined to give evidence against alleged associates.

The Director of Public Prosecutions' office in Belfast yesterday refused to comment on whether she had decided to retract her statement or was refusing to testify in court.

The emergence in 1981 of supergrass spread fear and uncertainty within the ranks of terrorist organizations giving police a big psychological advantage, but as the numbers charged on the word of supergrass grew so did criticism.

Some nationalists believed that the lengthy periods people were in custody was effectively "internment by remand".

Trials were marked by attempts to intimidate the informers as they gave evidence, but several important cases collapsed when judges dismissed their evidence as unreliable or delivered not guilty verdicts.



Campfire cuisine being demonstrated by three members of the Kestrel patrol of the 54th (South) Belfast Scout troop in the gardens of St Paul's Cathedral, central London, yesterday. They were among 150 Scouts and Guides taking part in the final of the 1986 British Meat Cooking Competition (Photograph: Nick Rogers)

Army catering

Computers enlisted to cut paperwork

By Peter Davenport, Defence Correspondent

The British Army's 5,000 cooks are to get high-technology assistance from next year in their efforts to satisfy the appetites of the 72,000 soldiers they feed around the world each day.

A new computer system that will mean an end to the time-consuming mounds of paperwork now faced by chefs will be introduced in units from Belize to Belfast, Cyprus to West Germany and the Falklands to Hong Kong.

Its aim is to simplify the task of producing more than 200,000 hot meals a day and allow cooks more time at the stove instead of behind a desk.

The system has been developed by Major Peter Jones, of the Army Catering Corps, who is based at Aldershot. He thought of the idea while reading for a BSc.

The first computers will be installed early next year and will be followed by training courses on how to use the new technology. It is expected that the system, called CATPAC, catering, planning, accounting and control, will save millions of pounds and many man-hours.

Major Jones received an award of £200 under the Ministry of Defence's ideas award scheme for developing

the system, which will give cooks instant access, wherever they are in the world, to recipes, food stocks, suppliers and costs.

The Army spends around £30 million a year on provisions for hot meals and its cooks can be called on to prepare anything from grand regimental dinners to meals on the battlefield.

Brigadier Michael Paterson, director of the Army Catering Corps (motto "We Sustain"), said that the intention was to take the drudgery out of accounting and to make management more sophisticated.

The system will involve more than 300 computers and related equipment and will be installed world-wide. The full cost is not known yet.

Details were disclosed in the latest issue of *Soldier* magazine, on a page next to a strip-cartoon lampooning the gastronomic qualities of canned food.

The Ministry of Defence said it was hoped the system would get rid of the huge amounts of paperwork that presently faced chefs, and give them more time for cooking.

But would it make the end product any better? The ministry declined to comment.

500 firms invited to sponsor the arts

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, has launched a drive to stimulate business sponsorship of the arts, and urged arts bodies to "get their act together" in acquiring new sources of private support.

Mr Luce said yesterday that he was writing to 500 leading companies to draw their attention to tax benefits in the last Budget, aimed at encouraging donations to arts and heritage organizations.

A corporate scheme introduced last July is to be followed next spring by a similar plan for individual employees, under which they can obtain tax relief for donations up to £100 a year.

The initiative was aimed at creating "a new climate for giving" and was part of the Government's policy of encouraging self-help in the arts world.

"The beauty of this scheme is that it is up to the arts world how much they can persuade the business world to give in donations or sponsorship. If the arts bodies get their act together, and approach businesses professionally, the chances are they may raise quite a lot of money. The ball, to quite a considerable extent, is in their court," Mr Luce said.

He said he was impressed by the "climate of giving" in the United States. "It is the kind of climate we would like to see here much more. I cannot say we would move totally in that direction, but I think we have got a lot to learn from the Americans."

The Arts Council has said that current Government spending plans are insufficient and are undermining the basis of funding partnerships with local authorities and private sponsors.

Jail term confirmed on PC who bit rival

Richard Johnson, the Welsh police constable who hit off part of an opponent's ear during a rugby match, must serve his six-month jail sentence, the Court of Appeal ruled in London yesterday.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Laoe, sitting with Mr Justice Farquharson and Mr Justice Roch, rejected an application by Johnson, aged 31, of Maes-y-Coed, Mid-Glamorgan, for leave to appeal against the sentence.

Lord Lane said that the sentence on Johnson, passed at Cardiff Crown Court in September after the PC had been convicted of wounding with intent, was correct.

"Unlawful violence of this sort on the football field needs discouraging as much as unlawful violence on the terraces or, indeed, anywhere else," Lord Lane said.

Lord Lane deplored that a man of Johnson's potential should have behaved in such a way and commented that David Bishop, the Welsh rugby international whose one-month jail sentence for punching an opponent in the face was suspended last month by different appeal judges, could consider himself lucky.

Johnson was brought to trial after an incident in the closing stages of a match last November between Cardiff and Newport police. He denied biting Mr Keith Jones, aged 40.

The maximum sentence for common assault, of which Bishop had been convicted, was 12 months. Malicious wounding attracted a maximum five-year sentence. The offence of which Johnson was convicted, wounding with intent, carried a maximum sentence, Lord Lane said.

The court was told that almost a thousand people had signed a petition protesting about the sentence.

Airlines in dispute over a £3m advert

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

A bitter dispute has broken out over a £3 million advertising campaign currently being shown on television at peak time by the airline British Caledonian.

It shows flying cabin staff holding a passenger by the head and then letting him slip through their fingers, into the arms of a British Caledonian girl waiting to catch him on the ground.

The advertisement has angered Saatchi and Saatchi, the advertising agency which handles a British Airways campaign which also shows uniformed cabin staff flying around the sky to rescue hapless travellers.

The agency has lodged a complaint with the Independent Television Companies Association (ITCA).

"We developed this idea and now they are trying to use it to their own advantage," Mr Bill Muirhead, Saatchi's deputy chairman, said.

"We shall be monitoring the response of the ITCA very carefully and if necessary will take further action to get the advertisement taken off the screens. It is a blatant attempt to depict British Airways."

He is also unhappy that the advertisement could play on the fears of passengers about falling from the sky and plans further legal action if nothing is done to remove it.

But British Caledonian is equally determined that it should not be dropped.

"It is preposterous and ludicrous to say viewers could mistake the advertisement for a British Airways advertisement," Mr David Radford, BCal's UK marketing manager, said.

"We checked with the ITCA twice before launching the commercial and intend to keep it going for another six months. There is nothing malicious or macabre in it in any way, it is simply based on a sense of humour."

The advertisement is designed to extol the virtues of BCal's door-to-door service and was filmed in Mexico and Horsham in Surrey.

An ITCA official said: "Frankly we don't intend to do anything about it. We have received a complaint and we could, if we wished, exclude it from the screens if we felt it was objectionable. But we can't agree with Saatchi and Saatchi that it warrants any further investigation."

The dispute could now switch either to the Independent Broadcasting Authority or even the High Court.

Saatchi and Saatchi said: "We are taking the problem very seriously. We don't like being ripped off."

BA receives boost for privatization

The booming Brazilian economy has enabled British Airways to turn loss-making routes to South America into important profit centres.

In the 18 months since it took over the routes from British Caledonian, the airline has seen both passengers and freight grow rapidly.

The Association of European Airlines said yesterday that all carriers flying to the South Atlantic were now benefiting from the extra traffic which has risen by more than 33 per cent in the past year.

"The booming Brazilian economy, tariff policies leading to lower fares and the resumption of growth of tourism are contributory factors," the association said.

The average load factor - the percentage of seats filled on every aircraft - has risen from 62 per cent in 1983 to 79.6 per cent in August this year.

Aid relief criticized by Runcie

By a Staff Reporter

Governments failed to match the energy and efforts of voluntary organizations in mounting relief operations to deal with the great problems created by natural disasters, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said yesterday.

The archbishop said that aid was only slowly arriving in El Salvador, where at least 890 people died after an earthquake last Friday.

"I do not feel that governments have yet got the message," he said, opening a conference on the logistics of disaster relief of which the English Speaking Union, in London, was host.

Governments did some good work, Dr Runcie emphasized, and he praised Britain's recent RAF airlift to Ethiopia.

"But more is required of governments," he said. In the Sudan, volunteers had to provide their own trucks, petrol, spare parts, maintenance men and communications.

He added: "Overall, relief still arrives too slowly and in insufficient quantity. Co-ordination is not yet right."

"The same weaknesses have been shown up, as on a transparency, in the same places again and again, in one disaster after another."

"It surely cannot be right that the world's transport arrangements should depend to a large extent on the resources raised by the prodigious efforts of a Bob Geldof."



"We found it in Hertfordshire, Madam"

Reform is the toughest step

Planning controls: 3

There were about 3,000 planning inquiries last year, and all but about 150 of them lasted only a few days. It is the few long ones that cause most of the argument, and whoever is in power after the next general election is bound to do something to streamline them.

It will be hard to do that and convince all those involved that their interests and rights have been looked after.

The system becomes strained when it has to deal with large projects which have repercussions beyond their immediate area.

The Sizewell B power station is a good example. The issues discussed at the inquiry there concerned more than just local questions about the impact of the new installation on the coastline and community. It proved impossible to hold an inquiry about a nuclear power station without some debate about the advantages and drawbacks of nuclear and other forms of fuel.

The result at Sizewell was that the inquiry became almost the longest ever held, comfortably beating such marathon efforts as the Devour coalfield and the third

London airport, each of which took almost five years from the date of the planning application to the decision by ministers.

The Government predicted early this year that it would issue a decision about Sizewell next month, almost six years after the original planning application was issued.

Such mammoth inquiries turn into inquiries about government policy on issues like nuclear power and the future of air transport. If there was an inquiry tomorrow into a fourth London airport or yet another nuclear power station, the policy inquiry would have to be held afresh. There is growing pressure for such considerations of national policy to be extracted from planning inquiries and considered separately.

The eminent team that recently finished investigating the planning system for the Nuffield Foundation called on the Government to set national policy guidelines for the

United Kingdom and out just for Scotland, as is done now.

The risk in shortening the process is that the rights of objectors will be diluted. Fears of that have been heightened by the Government's refusal to hold a public inquiry into the Channel tunnel on the ground that it would take so long that it would never be built. Successive White Papers have given evidence of impatience among ministers about the planning system as a potential instrument for delaying job-creating developments.

There is one way in which a Government might help to compensate for public suspicion about any telescoping of the inquiry system: that it contributes to the costs objectors face when putting their case. Such assistance would be particularly deserved if evidence given is subsequently used by the Government to help frame policy.

Concluded

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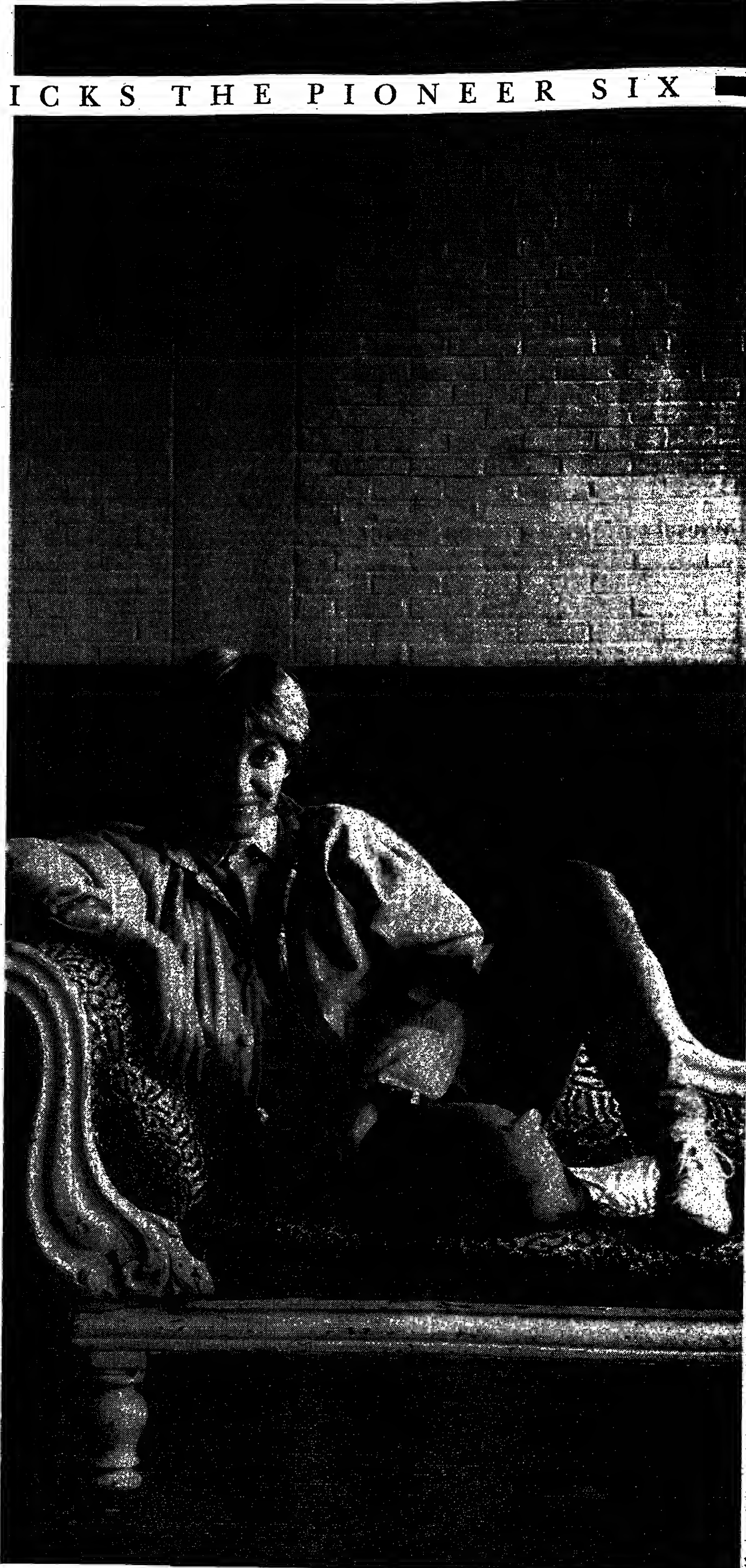
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Cuts in prison terms of priest's killers will shock Polish Catholics

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

All four officers lost appeals to the Warsaw Supreme Court.

The clemency is within the powers of the amnesty announced on July 17 which excludes only spies, traitors and saboteurs, but the announcement so close to the second anniversary of the priest's murder will upset many who still travel to the grave of Father Popieluszko to pray for his canonisation.

The leadership of the Catholic Church, however, can do little to vent its displeasure because the authorities at the same time announced the freedom of the only imprisoned priest, Father Sylwester Zych.

Shortly after the imposition of martial law in Poland, a group of students, one of whom has also now been freed, tried to snatch the gun of a militia sergeant in a Warsaw tram. The gun went off and the sergeant was killed.

Father Zych later hid the gun in his parish safe and was jailed for eight years for aiding and abetting a murder. His case has often been raised with the authorities by the Church leadership, especially Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary to the Polish Episcopate.

Last week, at a meeting of the Warsaw region Communist Party, the Interior Ministry party representative said that "some circles" in Poland were unhappy with the amnesty for political prisoners.

The cutting of the prison sentences on Father Popieluszko's murderers is supposed to show that the amnesty does not benefit only Solidarity.

Mr Urban held out a sliver of hope for the involvement of Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman, in the "national reconciliation" if he distanced himself from "political extremists" in the union, denounced the strike weapon to press for wage increases and withdrew his support for illegal organisations.

In such a situation, said Mr Urban in a tone that suggested that the event was unlikely, there might conceivably be a role for Mr Walesa.

The Government spokesman said that all the necessary licenses would be granted to a new independent magazine, *Res Publica*, when it was ready to start. The magazine, edited by Mr Marcin Krol, a lay Catholic intellectual, is aiming at giving a platform to moderate critics of the authorities.

Five Mozambique towns fall to rebels

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Five small rural towns in northern Mozambique have been captured by insurgents of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), according to South African press reports yesterday.

Tens of thousands of Mozambicans were said to be fleeing to neighbouring countries to escape starvation and intensified fighting between the MNR and Mozambique Government forces.

According to sources in Maputo, the towns of Zumbo, Mutarara and Ulongwe, in Tete Province; Caia in Sofala province; and Milange in Zambezia province, have been captured by the rebels. Mutarara, Ulongwe, Caia and Milange are close to the Malawi border, the southern part of which forms a wedge of alien territory thrusting deep into Mozambique.

A statement issued after a meeting of Mozambique and five other frontline states - Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe - in Maputo on Sunday admitted that "bandit gangs" had occupied "frontier zones in the provinces of Tete, Sofala and Zambezia".

The frontline states accused Malawi of aiding and abetting Pretoria's policy of "destabilization" by allowing its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on Mozambique.

Malawi and the MNR have denied that Malawi is being used to mount guerrilla incursions.

Maputo last weekend claimed South African forces were "concentrated along the borders with Mozambique and Zimbabwe and commando

American 'admits' to spying

Tehran (Reuters) - Mr John Patis, an American engineer arrested in Iran four months ago, has admitted having spied for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Tehran newspapers said yesterday.

The papers carried the transcript of an interview said to have been shown on Iranian television last night.

Mr Patis, aged 50, from Aiken, South Carolina, was quoted as saying that he had worked in Iran on various projects since 1969.

He is said to have supplied the CIA with information about telecommunication installations and projects, black market money rates, rumours about the health of Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, rationing, real estate prices and power cuts.

At the time of his arrest he was working for Cosmos Engineers, based in Maryland, at Iran's main satellite ground station at Assadabad, southwest of Tehran.

Iraqi jets attacked Assadabad twice in June and July, killing two workers and disrupting telephone and telex links. Iranian officials have said that Mr Patis passed on information which helped the Iraqis stage the raids.

There have been no reports of a trial.

"I confess to my espionage activities," the newspapers quoted Mr Patis as having said. "Most probably I will spend a long time in prison."

● **KIRKUK:** Iraq's oil exports are reported to be flowing normally, with no sign of damage to the main northern Kirkuk field, despite Iranian claims to have caused heavy destruction here.

Palme murder may be linked to Abu Nidal

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

A 40-year-old Swedish citizen deported from England on suspicion of belonging to an Abu Nidal hit squad was being questioned yesterday by police about the murder in February of the Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme.

The man came to Sweden from Jordan.

Most suspicion over the Palme murder involves Kurdish extremists, but a Swedish hunt spokesman in Stockholm said that Abu Nidal could not be excluded from suspicion.

Briton on death charge jailed for burglary

Dubai (Reuters) - Mark Spalding, aged 19, one of two Britons on trial here for the murder of a nightwatchman, has been jailed for eight years on unrelated charges including burglary, damaging property and escaping from custody.

Spalding, from Jarrow, Tyne and Wear, was sentenced yesterday after having been found guilty of entering nine rooms in two hotels in this Gulf emirate, stealing gold and silver ornaments and causing damage to doors amounting to 6,750 dirhams (£1,171). He was caught trying to sell the stolen goods and later escaped from police custody. He was at large at the time of the murder, which he and Mr Michael Brown, aged 22, from Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, have denied.

The dead man, Mr Konis Bramil Jonbat, aged 32, a watchman, was killed in June outside Chicago Beach Village, an exclusive housing compound.

Spalding and Mr Brown face the death penalty if convicted.

The prosecution alleges that they killed Jonbat by running him over with their car.

Optimistic note in Amnesty report

By Caroline Moorehead

A note of cautious optimism sets the tone for Amnesty International's 1986 annual report, published today.

It seems that governments are beginning to respond to pressure put on them by the growing number of human rights groups throughout the world - more than 1,000 independent organizations now have human rights as at least part of their programme - and international laws are gradually being strengthened.

The 1984 UN Convention Against Torture has now been signed by 41 governments and 81 have ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Much, however, remains to be done. The world as described by Amnesty International in 1986 is still a place where torture is endemic, "disappearances" occur in depressing numbers, and summary executions continue.

Governments under attack have grown adept at claiming

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

special circumstances to justify violations of human rights and they do so, the report notes, in the name of national sovereignty, security or development.

Some of Amnesty's appeals for co-operation have been met by organisations that are merely a tool of hostile propaganda.

The death penalty remains a major cause for concern throughout much of the world, and there are areas where its use appears to be on the increase. During 1985 alone death sentences are known to have been carried out on 1,125 prisoners in 44 countries - but these are only official figures and the true number is certainly much higher.

Eighteen African countries carried out executions, of which 137 were hangings in South Africa. An increase in

the death penalty is also reported in the Caribbean and many Asian countries.

In the United States 1,642 prisoners were awaiting execution at the end of the year. Only in Europe does the movement towards abolition of the death penalty seem to be gaining momentum.

The use of torture continues, whether in order to extract information, or simply in a routine way. In Syria, for instance, torture is reported as systematic at all stages of detention, while in Kuwait the Deputy Prime Minister has announced that *fala-ga* - beating on the soles of the feet - will continue as long as the security of the country requires it.

Early this year Amnesty International celebrated its 25th anniversary. With some 500,000 members throughout the world its membership has doubled in five years.

Amnesty International Report 1986 (5 Roberts Place, London EC1R 0EJ. £7.95).

Long-term problems emerge as rescuers struggle on

Mexico's experts to help quake city

From Paul Vabley, Guatemala City

A team of disaster specialists which developed a programme to cope with the aftermath of last year's Mexican earthquake was due to arrive in San Salvador yesterday to begin a study of the long-term reconstruction of slum areas devastated by Friday's earthquake.

Not that the short-term problems in the Salvadorean capital are yet resolved. Reports reaching neighbouring Guatemala tell of scores and perhaps hundreds of individuals still buried alive in the rubble.

Aid and international teams of rescuers were reportedly being hampered by occasional tremors which threatened to bring down more wreckage.

"Of course we are doing what we can to help with the immediate problems, but we have to look at how the situation could develop over the next two to three months," Mr Agop Kayayan, Central American representative for the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), said.

Unicef yesterday stepped up its involvement in the relief effort by bringing in the Mexican team and by ferrying across the border from Guatemala large quantities of medicine, oxygen, blankets and water purification equipment.

The team, which worked for Unicef in Mexico, includes an architect with special expertise in the construction of priority urban services like water, sanitation and shelter, and a psychologist who will work particularly with children traumatized by their experiences in the earthquake.

"We need to begin work on



A boy injured in Friday's earthquake being comforted at a makeshift open-air hospital set up in the streets of San Salvador, where the majority of the hospitals are now in ruins.

the long-term problems right away," said Mr Kayayan.

The Red Cross estimates that more than 20,000 people are living on the streets in San Salvador. "They have no shelter, no water supply and no sanitation," Mr Kayayan said. "It is only a matter of time before an epidemic of diarrhoea breaks out, and diarrhoea is the biggest single cause of infant mortality in Central America today."

Children evacuated from the city's six hospitals, all but one of which were destroyed or severely damaged in the earthquake, are particularly vulnerable. "Many of them are just lying in the street," he said.

● **SAN SALVADOR:** Rescuers here are losing hope of finding more survivors in the rubble (Reuters reports). Only two people were rescued alive yesterday.

Hand-over in Israel delayed by 'tactics'

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Last-minute tactical manoeuvring delayed yesterday's planned handover of the Israeli Prime Minister's post from Mr Shimon Peres of Labour to Mr Yitzhak Shamir of Likud.

It may now happen today, but could take longer and in the meantime Mr Peres remains caretaker of the Government of national unity.

Mr Jiz Baran, Secretary-General of the Labour Party, accused Likud of negotiating with ill will, and threatened to call a general assembly of the party to decide the future of the Government "if the matter were not satisfactorily settled by tomorrow."

According to senior Likud sources, Labour is seeking to exploit the changeover to make sure important jobs are given to its political appointees and is most concerned at Mr Shamir's determination to return the sharp-tongued Mr Yitzhak Modai to the Cabinet. He was dismissed for insulting Mr Peres in July, and the outgoing Prime Minister has no wish to sit with him in the Cabinet until January at the earliest.

Labour also wants to block a Likud takeover of the vital immigration portfolios, which would mean bringing in Mr Moshe Arens to look after the Soviet Jewry question and Arsh relations, and Mr Ronni Milo to deal with Jews in the rest of the world.

Mr Peres wants Mr Yossi Beilin, his Cabinet Secretary, to be given the plum job of Ambassador to Washington, while Mr Shamir is reluctant to see such a key post go to one of the Labour Party's young wolves.

Despite these hitches both sides seemed confident yesterday that the handover would go ahead soon.

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THE ARTS

Times critics report from London, Bristol and New York
Comedy of drunken errors

THEATRE

The Hostage Tricycle

Moutjoy prison did Brendan Behan the great favour of keeping him away from the bar long enough to write his first two plays; on his release, having mastered the trick sober, he proceeded to practise it drunk. The Hostage, his third and most celebrated piece, is an opaque froth through which a darker undertow may fitfully be glimpsed.

The play was first written in Gaelic in 1957, and the following year an English version was produced under the aegis of Joan Littlewood's Theatre Workshop. Remarkably, it has not been seen on the professional stage in London since Miss Littlewood's revival of 1972.

Nicolas Kent's boisterous new production presents an idealized Bohemia in the form of Saul Radomsky's splendidly tatty set, where peeling wallpaper, exposed laths and rickety banners splashed with the National colours conjure up a low-rent Dublin brothel.

However low the rent, none of the inmates can afford it - neither the working girls, nor the Anglo-Irish patriot Monsewer, nor even the IRA, whose arrival with a kidnapped British soldier provides the piece with a title and a structure. Until then, the action resembles an overblown public-house anecdote, with the brothel's own-



Through a glass, darkly: Eileen Pollock and Eric Richard in the revival of Brendan Behan's 'The Hostage'

ers camping out strategically at the foot of the stairs in order to waylay the defaulting tenants and to make token attempts at regulating the disorderliness of their house.

At this remove, it is hard to judge the precise extent of Miss Littlewood's rewriting, but it seems fair to say that Behan's acerbic view of Anglo-Irish relations would have been better served had a note of genuine menace been introduced. Terrorism may sometimes be seen as a ghastly sick

joke, but even in a stage comedy its exponents ought to have substance. Here, the IRA come across as cartoon characters - obtuse and moralistically repressive - and the fate of the kidnapped soldier struggles to become the central concern.

Instead, his brief affair with the convent-raised housemaid provides the only sane relationship on offer, and the latter's closing speech, in which she upbraids the elder generation for their selfish blindness, seems

an odd conclusion to what has gone before.

Eric Richard and Eileen Pollock make a decent fist of the presiding couple. P.G. Stephens is excellent as the bap-pie-playing Monsewer, and there is an engaging debut from Catherine Cusack as the not-so-innocent maid. Heather Tobias upstages them all as the pious hussy Miss Gilchrist.

Martin Cropper

Dissident irony

Largo Desolato Theatre Royal Bristol

When I visited Vaclav Havel in 1969, he was being interrogated by the Czech security police for up to seven hours a day (or night). It got in the way of his work. Since then he has been in and out of prison, thrust into mind-killing jobs, and generally harassed. And it has taken its toll.

The occasional pieces that have been smuggled to the West are not what you would have predicted from the brilliant young author of The Garden Party and The Memorandum.

In place of those lethally funny dissections of Czech bureaucracy, the later plays focus on the lonely figure of a victimized artist beset by petty officials and conformist acquaintances. Largo Desolato is another exercise in this vein; but, in Tom Stoppard's version, it emerges as a wonderfully comic and unself-pitying piece of work: a nota-

ble instance of how adversity can sharpen the power of irony.

The hero, Leopold - a dissident writer as usual - has been under surveillance for so long that he can think of nothing but the next knock on the door. He does not wait in vain. The irony is that most of his visitors are well-wishers.

His mistress and assorted friends pop in to remind him of how much they expect of him, and express doubts as to whether he is quite the man he used to be. All they do is waste more of his time and intensify his writer's block. They are the real interrogators. When the security men do arrive, with a proposal to get him off the hook, it is almost a relief.

What Havel is writing about is the readiness with which society urges some isolated champion to fight its battles. And the brilliance of the piece is that it extends beyond its own country to the civil rights public at large.

Claude Whatham's production catches the precise atmosphere of hallucinatory realism that Havel shares with Kafka. It is a visible extension of John McEnery's definitive Leopold, a twitchy, woe-begone wraith, forever haunting the spy-hole and retreating to a couch with a blanket drawn up to his neck, altogether a brokenly unheroic figure. Of course, in the end he still says so.

Excellent supporting performances come from the schoolmasterly Barrie Cookson and the carnivorous Meg Davies.

Irving Wardle

Fun from the fringe

The American musical may be gasping for breath on Broadway, but Off Broadway it is relishing fresh air. The erstwhile setting for the experimental is ironically home right now to the comfortably commercial.

Economics have cast such a pall over both audiences and producers of Broadway musicals that they have all but forgotten the light-hearted joy of just having a good time (though Me and My Girl is a reminder). Olympus on My Mind (Lamb's Theatre) might once have enjoyed a Broadway run, being a modest relation of A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum and The Boys from Syracuse.

As Cole Porter did, but somewhat more seriously, in Out of This World, Author-lyricist Barry Harman and composer Grant Sturiale have taken the Amphitryon story and set it to music - music which lingers not but is pleasant in the passing. Instead of Plautus or Moliere, they cite as their inspiration Heinrich Von Kleist, whose Amphitryon has been called the most heartfelt and humane of the treatments. So it seems in this version, while being simultaneously a send-up of several musical comedy traditions.

The tripe-clad chorus has no sooner introduced itself as Tom, Dick and Horace when Delores (Rusty Riegelman) stumbles out. She is the quintessential dumb chorine who explains that she got pregnant because her husband, Murray the Furrer, backed the show.

There is also a ripe peach of an Alcimene by Emily Zachs-

rias and a first-rate doubling of Jupiter - à la Bob Newhart, alternately cocky and crestfallen - and of Amphitryon - as a confused straight-man - by Mark Zimmerman. He is an understudy, which testifies to the quality of the production.

Lady Day at Emerson's Bar and Grill (Westside Arts Theatre) also recalls ancient drama - in this case tragedy. A few months before her death, jazz singer Billie Holiday is playing a seedy Philadelphia club. Explaining that "I gotta sing the way I



Lady Day: Lonette McKee

feel. I gotta sort of roam around and let a song fill me," she tells and sings of her life.

Accompanied by a three-piece jazz band in 15 numbers including "God Bless the Child", "Strange Fruit", "Them There Eyes", and "I Ain't Nobody's Biz-ness If I Do", Lonette McKee, as Billie, sings as if her voice were alternating woodwind instruments, with an occasional glint of brass. She isn't haunting like the legend she plays,

Holly Hill

A conductor at war with his work

CONCERTS

Philharmonia/Sinopoli Royal Festival Hall

If not a better concert than Sinopoli's on Saturday night, this was certainly a more interesting occasion, if only because his vision of Elgar's First Symphony was so endlessly weird.

Of course, one had to accept the complete absence of the long line. Sinopoli made plain that condition at the outset, dividing the motto melody into several warring phrases.

The change from this tentative opening to the loud, brassy immediate reprise was just the first indication of this conductor's liking for the boldest possible contrast. The stage was set for a war between conducting will and almost everything else.

Determinedly anti-traditional performances can be salutary and, in little bits, this one was: there were sudden turns that were expertly spring-cleaned, like the swish of woodwind near the start of the finale.

But much else suggested rather a failure of understanding, or else a failure to communicate the basics.

Nothing is gained from the muddled textures that were heard in the first movement, and again at the start of the scherzo, which was not so very fast that articulation could not have been an awful lot more precise than it was.

Nor is there much to be said for a view that finds scattered, even tattered fragments opposing one another crudely in the sections of deepest turmoil. Potential disintegration is a lot more telling than real incoherence.

Once again, the essential problem would seem to be Sinopoli's tastes for strong beat and flexible tempo at the expense of metrical frame.

The alternative explanation - which I can hardly believe - would be that one has to grow up singing, "Half a pound of tuppenny rice", in order to be able to phrase Elgar's dotted rhythms.

The first half of the concert included a noisy Master-singer's overture and a performance of Haydn's D major cello concerto featuring the Philharmonia's principal, Andrew Shulman.

He seemed a reluctant soloist, suggesting the shyness and dark tonal severity of a deepened viola, but his lack of exhibitionism was nice in some of the trickery.

Paul Griffiths

Bringing Weber back to the future

The Age of Enlightenment/Norrington QEII

Weber is usually regarded retrospectively - as the visionary pioneer of German music-drama, the precursor of Wagner, the musician whose own colourful life story seems the very stuff of later Romantic opera plots.

None of this is incorrect; he did indeed start something bigger than he knew. But the one-sided viewpoint inevitably diminishes his achievement; it makes his music seem unsatisfying or incomplete to itself.

The outstanding aspect of this spirited concert (one of too few British events celebrating Weber's bicentenary) was that using period instruments firmly fixed Weber to his own age, not as forerunner of the future.

In this context his progressive forays sounded even more astounding. What a contrast, for instance, between the youthful Symphony No 2 - which, for all its quirky, asymmetric phrases, rests on a conventional base of sub-Haydnian classicism - and the moody passions of the new world revealed in the Oberon and Freischütz overtures.

The Age of Enlightenment - the recently formed original-instrument orchestra, playing here under Roger Norrington's imaginative direction - offered many revelations.

To cite just one striking example: Weber's generous melodic writing for horns is usually delivered on modern instruments in a creamy legato.

On the natural horn, however, the necessity of "stopping" some notes gives it a more primitive, rather jagged quality. Weber obviously took this into account, for the stopped notes usually coincide with stresses in the tunes.

Major problems still remain for "original instrumentalists" playing 19th-century repertoire. Balances must constantly be rethought - what happened to the flute-tunes in the symphony? - tuning is an intricate problem, and the calculation of string vibrato is a contentious matter.

Not everything was perfect here, but the exhilarating sense of adventure was infectious.

Three fine soloists enhanced the evening. Antony Pay did not always get his chin rest speaking with an even incisiveness in the Concerto No 1, but his timbre had splendid body and his embellishments were fun.

Even more fun was Melvyn Tan's forte piano playing in the F minor Konzertstück. Here was an ideally bamboozling exponent: equal to the virtuosic flourishes, yet coaxing some surprisingly tender tone.

And two majestic contributions came from the soprano, Elizabeth Connell, in glorious voice for the great leaps and swoops of "Ocean! thou mighty monster" (Oberon), then revealing a delicious sotto voce in "Leise, Leise" from Der Freischütz.

Richard Morrison

Big Mac politics

Reading First Among Equals I was marginally put out to find myself bursting into tears at a passage where the svelte Tory MP Simon Kerslake writes a letter of apology to his humble opponent, Raymond Gould. "I envy the respect in which the whole house now holds you," he says, alluding to Gould's honourable resignation, in prose which has made Jeffrey Archer the McDonald's of the political thriller.

Well-stocked with paper hankies for the same sequence in Granada's epic adaptation, however, I found myself adopting the sedentary position of the cast, who are to be found slumped in expensive restaurants, clubs and the House of Commons.

To enjoy an Archer novel it is essential to clamber between his lines. On screen, there is no such escape. Nor does the screen version convey any of the excitement of a political campaign. "We were really caught off-guard this time," says the outgoing Prime Minister, alerting us to the fact

TELEVISION

that a General Election has taken place.

Lanced of such excitement, First Among Equals is reduced to the level of bored witness going green at excesses like "I'm sorry about tonight, it's the Select Committee first thing." Arriving at Westminster, their menfolk are invariably greeted with news that their job description has changed. "And give up Environment?" squeaked Charles Seymour, when ordered to become a Whip. "What is Environment?" asked his brittle Siobane of a wife, typing out her biography of Lady Jane Grey with one finger.

It was all moderately well-acted, phily set and professionally directed by John Gorrie - but in terms of passion it generated the heat of a cold hamburger.

No Place Like Home (BBC1), a tasteless sitcom scripted by Jon Watkins, depended for its laughs on couples undergoing a trial separation. The humour was on the level of "he is trying," "yes, he is, very". Occasionally, the acting reached this level too.

Under Sail (BBC2) continued a pleasant series with a look at the West German training ship, Gorch Fock. There are few more beautiful sights than a boat with a full petticoat of sails and Brian Hawkins' film was an undemanding tribute to this square-rigger.

Nicholas Shakespeare

ROCK

Curtis Mayfield Piccadilly Theatre

Despite his lowered profile - a reduced touring schedule and only one album in the past four years - Curtis Mayfield attracts a sizeable audience of devout followers and glad-handing industry types alike. Both groups remember him with affection as the Chicago-born leader of The Impressions, one of the few r & b/soul acts to challenge the Sixties hegemony of the Stax and Motown labels, and later as the solo star who contributed to the radicalizing of soul music.

What the ooisy contingent gathered round the back bar failed to take on board was that a performer of Mayfield's restrained and subtle grace needs rather quieter attention than that accorded to most rock acts: this performance, together with recent gigs by Ted Hawkins and Harvey and the Wallbangers, convinced

David Sinclair

Because David Bintley's Galanteries consists mainly of solos, duets or trios, every dancer is crucial, and an almost complete change of soloists weakened the effect considerably. The best of the replacements were Phillip Broomhead in the first duet and Ravenna Tucker in the first solo, but even these were less suited than the dancers the ballet was created for.

The music comprises Mozart's Divertimento K205 and Serenade K101 - shuffled together, but making a smooth progression. Bintley has matched it with a fluent, apt arrangement of academic steps, sometimes with an individual twist, as in the hurried lifts of the first trio.

Bintley has let the music guide him into sequences for the featured dancers that are gracious, playful and gallant. Only the opening ensemble, with four women joining the eight soloists, looks conventional, hasty and too symmetrical; the ballet might be improved by reworking for a smaller cast, perhaps using the first movement only as an overture.

John Percival

DANCE

Royal Ballet Covent Garden

Whereas Jerome Robbins' privileges as a guest choreographer have resulted in his two ballets at Covent Garden being given with a single cast, the works by house choreographers are subject to changing distribution. Practical considerations dictate this - to cover emergencies and give more people roles - but it is not always artistically desirable.

Ashton's La Valse, being a big ensemble work, has not suffered from having different soloists. Indeed, Monday night's trio of women (Diedre Eyden, Tracy Brown and Sharon McGorin) was the best so far in poise and attack.

The ballet's group effects really need a raked stage to be seen properly, and a bigger one to avoid cramping, but the company responded well to a greater use of rubato in Isaiah Jackson's conducting.

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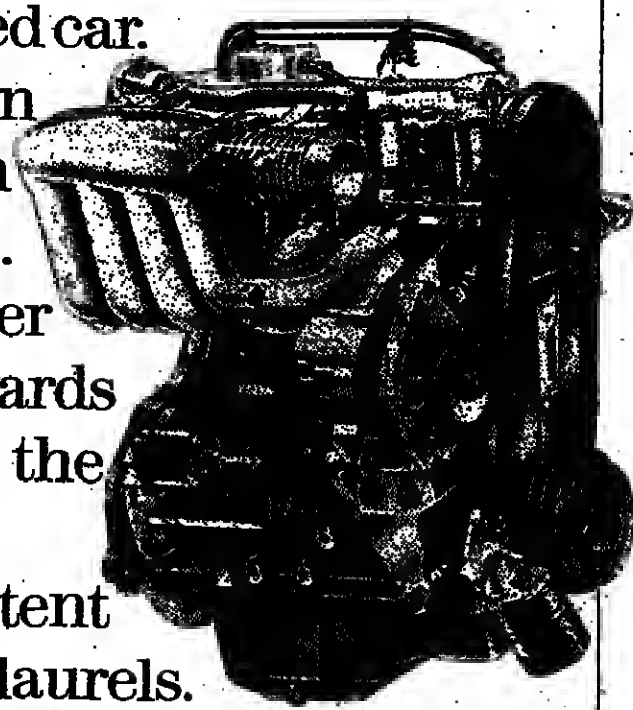
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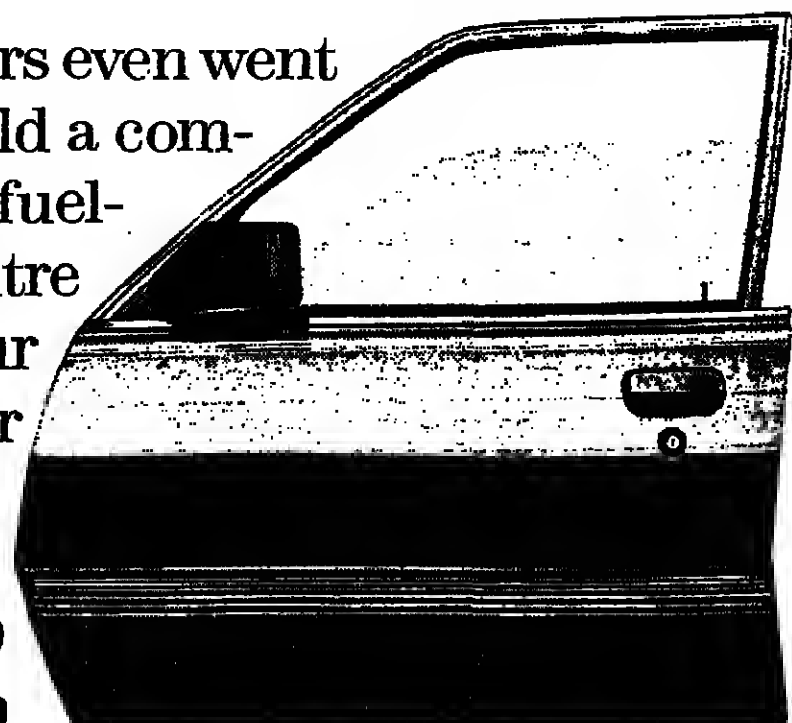
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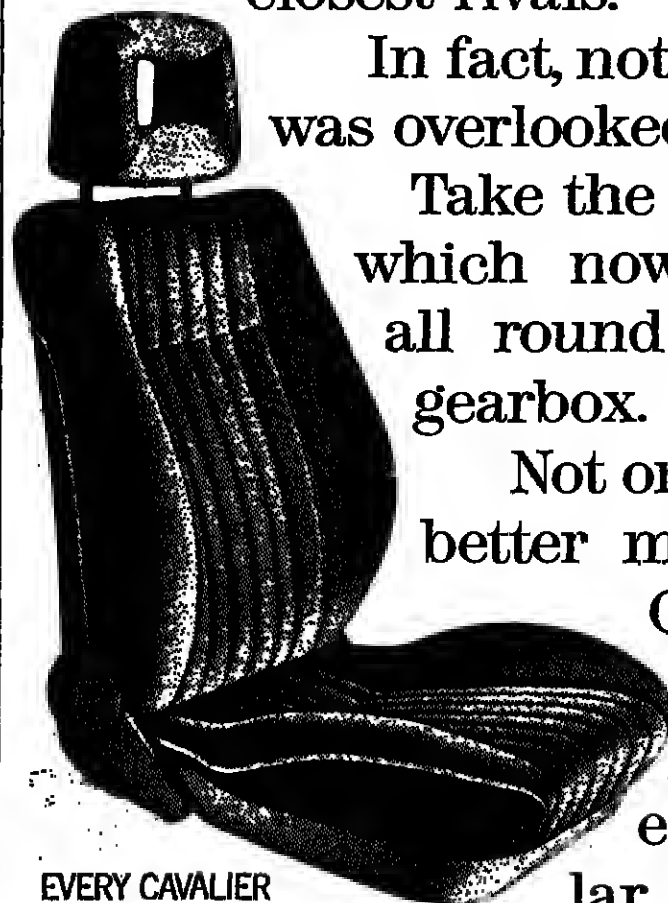


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End of the Old Boy network

The City gravy train is nearing the end of its line. Markets are being thrown open, the

BIG BANG

Japanese are poised to pounce, and the new watchdogs are already growling. Bryan Appleyard, in his final report, looks at the battles ahead

Part 3: The threat of foreign giants

Michael Hawkes, chairman of Kleinwort Benson, is not your average Big Banger. Indeed he seems weary by the whole thing. Apart from anything else, he knows that, in the short term at least, the Bang is bad news for profits.

Everybody is piling money and personnel into the London market but there is nothing like the level of business to support them. Something like 90 per cent of all gilts business, for example, used to be handled by two jobbers. After October 27, there will be no less than 27 market makers in gilts. The reason is that gilts represent by far the biggest and tastiest morsel on the London Stock Exchange and everybody wants to be in there. The first problem was that there were far too few experienced gilts dealers to staff the new market makers. And in this market, that is doubly important. Short of burning £50 notes to heat the office, there are few more efficient ways of losing money than getting your gilts settlements wrong at the end of the day. The millions can simply evaporate.

So the gilts men suddenly found themselves having cash thrust into their hands and Porsches thrust into their garages. But nobody thinks it can last — most estimates suggest that only eight gilts market makers will survive the first Big Bang shakeout.

That same shakeout may well also eliminate some of the smaller, unspecialized investment groups. If they fail to find a niche among the operations of the big dealing rooms, they will go to the wall.

"Oh God, I hope they do," murmured Hawkes. "It's the only way everybody else will get back into profits."

That should leave the six British top rankers plus a range of specialized operations. Plus, of course, the foreigners. From this point it looks clear that the Americans Merrill Lynch, Goldman Sachs, Salomon Brothers and Citicorp will continue to fight for London business. But, in

addition, the Japanese have yet to make their move. This could prove critical for the future shape of the City. Nomura, the biggest of the big four Japanese investment houses, dwarfs even the Americans. It made £1 billion profit in 1985 and has a market capitalization of £20 billion. Its foundation lies in the investment collection boxes in millions of Japanese homes which Nomura girls empty regularly and invest in the chosen stocks of the month.

But so far Nomura has played a quiet game. It has registered as a bank in London and become a member of the Stock Exchange, but it has not acquired any London dealers. The theory is that the Japanese are perfectly happy to take a very long view indeed and they may be waiting for the first or even the second Big Bang shakeout before they move into the market in a big way.

Even so, they may not be as fearful as their immense financial muscle suggests. Their market experience at home is of a highly-controlled environment with little demand for investment instinct or even analysis.

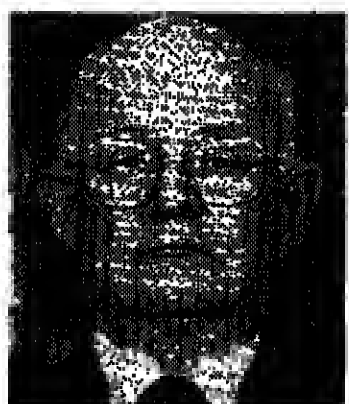
British bond dealers taken on by one Japanese house in London were startled to be given a list of names and telephone numbers and told to get on the phone and sell them Yen Bonds. One baffled recipient of one of these calls turned out to be a scrap dealer in Barking and all the others were equally unlikely purchasers. The Japanese bosses seemed to have simply been flicking through the Yellow Pages. On the other hand, of course, we used to laugh at Japanese technology.

In the medium term the threat of the foreign giants is serious for the British houses. In the case of those companies backed by a major bank like Barclays, NatWest or Midland, they retain the advantage of a huge capital base. Nevertheless, along with everybody else, they must fight to retain the loyalty of British investors. They must hang on to the "placing power" to sell stock in Britain better than the Japanese or the Americans and combine that



Survival of the fittest: Michael Hawkes — 'It's the only way everybody else will get back into profits'

with a competitive international business. Meanwhile, the shocks to the City's system are due to continue long after October 27. Next year, all being well, the new Financial Services Act will come into operation. Again this is a product of recent traumas in the Square Mile's history.



Sir Kenneth Berrill

'The City's watchdog will clearly err on the side of toughness'

It has always been a fundamental element of the City's belief in itself that its operations are best regulated by its own people. By and large, given the specialization and complexity of its operations, outsiders were prepared to accept this. Short of actual fraud, when the police had to get involved, self-regulation by the mandarins of the old school seemed the best method.

According to your point of view this was either naive or cynically self-interested. It was naive in that it was based on some of the old City idealism that believed that a gentleman's word was always his bond and once a man went bad he would never be allowed back in the Square Mile. It was self-interested to the extent that the old City wished to preserve its privileges and cosy abuses without outsiders interfering.

Unfortunately in the 1970s, the years after the property crash and the secondary banking crisis, rulebreakers were all too obviously getting back on the City gravy train. Furthermore, cosy City deals were beginning to look a little too flagrant.

There were, for example, the dawn raids in which companies

pounced on takeover targets, mopping up their shares at a premium price in the first few minutes of trading. It was all good fun but it clearly involved backroom deals that cut out the small investor and created a preferential pricing system. On top of that there were genuine, full-blooded scandals like the Norton Warburg affair which the authorities seemed powerless to control.

With increasing internationalization such failures began to look a little embarrassing. The Americans, for example, operate a ferocious system of legal controls through the Securities and Exchange Commission while we simply seemed to be muddling through. In 1981 John Biffen appointed Professor Lawrence Gower to look into it. He produced a report that broadly backed the idea of self-regulation but in a much tougher form.

Now every investment firm will have to be authorized and all their salesmen will have to pass an exam set by a new body — the Securities and Investments Board (SIB). The SIB will be the supreme

SHORT LIFE OF THE WHEELER DEALERS

The Big Bang means the end of the old City style. The traditional career pattern meant that young men joined the right firms and worked their way slowly upward to emerge in their fifties as partners with access to spectacular rewards. Throughout this process they were expected to wear the right clothes, live in appropriate houses and, frequently, marry the right wife. The young men could come either from the upper classes or, just as frequently, they came in from the East End. The City has traditionally adopted bright East End boys, dressed them in the right clothes and turned them into dealers. They were quick-thinking and had traders' instincts.

With the growth of the Enromarkets these "Barrow Boys" tended to move away from the Stock Exchange which became more the haunt of their languid "Hooray Henry" colleagues. And now they have been joined by the slicker, outward-looking, international middle-class kids who expect to make their fortune by the age of 35. The Henrys are on the run.

For the new wheeler-dealers the idea of a long-term career has largely gone. They work from 7 in the morning, dealing between To-

kio close and New York opening. Unlike the last generation they do not live in the suburbs — they can't afford the travelling time. They live in Chelsea and Belgravia, busily fuelling the central London property boom. They drive BMWs or Porsches — without exception. They are reckoned to earn out by 10 years — usually between the ages of 25 and 35 — by which time they should have a vast little pile for the rest of their lives while the City has brought in the next generation of clones.



WHAT THE BIG BANG MEANS TO YOU

Dealing in shares costs money. In the pre-Big Bang market all stockbrokers charged clients a fixed commission depending on the size of the deal. Big transactions of £1m plus were charged as little as 0.125 per cent while deals of up to £7,000 cost 1.65 per cent.

But after the Bang, commission will be negotiable. In theory this should mean that competition will force prices down. At the top end of the market this will be true — the big investing institutions will be powerful enough to shop around and force down their costs.

But the private client is expensive to service and his dealings are minute compared with those of the pension funds. After the American stock market moved over to negotiable commission private client dealings actually became more expensive.

So, in the short term, the Big

Bang may be bad news for the small man. In the longer term, however, it may work to his advantage. The reason is that the new technology associated with the Bang will eventually offer the opportunity to buy and sell shares through a computer terminal in your local bank. The computer itself would find the best price for you and several layers of middle-men would be eliminated. Costs would be cut.

For the expert private investor who finds it worthwhile to stay in the market anyway the Big Bang will mean faster dealing and access to wider markets. For the amateur who expects to talk at length to his broker before making a move, the City will be a less friendly place. Talking time is expensive, but smaller firms may still be able to oblige and so will specialized offshoots of the big groups.

authority over an expected 15,000 registered firms and beneath it will be a series of self-regulatory organizations (SROs) which will run particular sectors. In addition there will be recognized investment exchanges (RIEs) — the market places authorized by the SIB.

So, having deregulated its markets with the Big Bang, the City is about to reregulate its control systems. And, in some ways the reregulation is almost as much of an unknown quantity. Because a large part of the largely self-regulating mechanism remains, much depends on the personalities who operate the system. Sir Kenneth Berrill, chairman of the SIB, is clearly going to err on the side of toughness. "The SIB is going to be much more like the American SEC than a lot of people imagine," he says.

In effect that means that the new Financial Services Act will be the last of many nails in the coffin of the old City. Gone will be the cosy warmth of the Old Boy network and the discreet fixing of deals by ancient jobbers in gloomy pubs. Abuses will probably continue but they will occur in fractions of a second in the bowels

of computers and, if discovered, they will be unravelled and investigated by computers themselves.

Taken alongside the Big Bang's drawing together of the international and domestic markets, it means that in five years' time almost all the ancient, English fabric of the City will have gone to be replaced by a fully internationalized financial sector. There will be nothing much to distinguish the Square Mile from New York or Tokyo.

Its inhabitants will be the same rich, cloned kids and their glossy bosses. Barbarians all, they will lack the ancient, cultured patina of the old staggers with their languid habits and appalling arrogance. Another bit of Old England will have gone, but at least in this case it deserved its fate.

Yet most people believe the medieval boundaries will retain some of their mystique. London remains the most concentrated financial centre in the world and, tearing themselves away from their computers, people still like to have lunch or to hustle for better job offers in champagne bars.

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Scooping life's rewards

The new foreign editor of *The Daily Beast* is not in the least discomfited by suggestions that his face is better known than his name to millions of cinema and theatre patrons. Ambling about the set of a London Weekend Television production of *Scop*, the amiable Denholm Elliott professed himself quite pleased to be considered just a vaguely familiar face in the crowd. "People do come up to me in the street and say they enjoy my work, without apparently having a clear idea who I am. I don't regard that as an insult, but rather as a compliment. I think to be an actor you should be invisible, rather than a celebrity playing a role. That, to me, is the essence of acting."



Denholm Elliott: fantasy world

Fleet Street, involved a minor disappointment. He accepted the part with alacrity, after being told it would be filmed partly in Morocco, his favourite country. "Then I discovered the character I play doesn't go to Morocco. I was so furious, I went there for two weeks' holiday before starting rehearsals."

Elliott's relative anonymity, which has survived prominent roles in *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, *Defence of the Realm* and the currently successful *A Room with a View*, may be compromised shortly through an unexpected rendezvous with Woody Allen. "He first called me about eight years ago. 'Can you do an American accent?' he asked. So I did 'Hickory, Dickory, Dock' over the telephone. I gather he sort of fell over, as my American accent isn't very good, and that was the end of that."

Allen has evidently recovered from the experience, as he has written a part for Elliott in a film due to begin production in New York next week. A further blow to Elliott's elusive identity is in the offing with a role in *Empire in the Sun*, being filmed in China later this year by Steven Spielberg. In the meantime, the winner of several BAFTA awards who made his first stage appearance in 1945 is enjoying a second thespian childhood. "I find I take a very relaxed attitude to acting. It's something I enjoy doing. I'm doing it now, at least. In the same way I used to do it as a kid, when I was eight, dressing up for mummy and daddy and going into a fantasy world... it beats work any day."

"I suppose there was a time when I wanted to play some vast part in the theatre, but I honestly don't now. I mean, I'd really rather stroll along a beach. I wouldn't mind doing a few weeks off-Broadway sort of thing or in some fringe theatre in London. But I'm 64 years old, and I haven't exactly got years, have I? I propose to enjoy myself. That seems fair enough."

Gavin Bell

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1080

ACROSS

- Roman legion unit (6)
- Sexual urge (6)
- Illegal drug (4)
- Swine food (8)
- Rapids (8)
- Permit (3)
- String bean (7,6)
- Father (3)
- School food counter (4,4)
- Uproser (8)
- Autocrat (4)
- Consumable (5)
- Fast rope descent (6)

DOWN

- Cipher (4)
- AI nation (9)
- Spill (3)
- Reasoning system (5)
- Bind (5)
- Wall (4)
- Sweetly (5)
- Assign (3)
- Mexican Indian (5)
- Uric acid salt (5)
- Native Australian bear (5)
- Restrained (4)
- Second appendage (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1079

ACROSS: 1 Landau 5 Pact 8 Roomy 9 Chuffed 11 Merchant 13 Red 15 Double-crozier 17 Node 18 Hopeless 21 Arcsurs 22

DOWN: 2 Armour 3 Day 4 Unconsciously 5 Four 6 Coffers 7 Prima donna 10 Distressed 12 Hole 14 Core 16 Underdo 19 Esel 20 Hair 22 Pica



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WEDNESDAY PAGE

When to save a baby's life?



At just three months, Jem Paterson (left) is the world's youngest heart-lung transplant patient. That he is alive is just one of the "miracles" of modern medicine.

Lee Rodwell asks: how far should we go to save a child's life? Or have we, as some doctors begin to fear, gone too far already?

In Middlesbrough General Hospital an unborn baby kicks inside its mother's womb. Twenty-four-year-old Deborah Bell, who suffered a brain haemorrhage when she was five months pregnant, is as unaware of these movements as she is of everything else. She is now being kept alive by machine so that her baby has a fighting chance.

"We try everything we can provided it is the parents' wish, and we are very honest with them"

controversy that surrounds him. He was "born" twice - the first time when a surgeon took him half way out of his mother's womb to operate so that a urinary blockage did not kill him before he grew to term.

Three different babies, three different stories about survival against the odds. But together they raise a question: how far should we go to keep a baby alive? It is a question that today more and more people - both parents and professionals - are being forced to ask themselves.

In Victorian times having a baby was a gamble with fate. Even if the mother survived childbirth, many babies failed to reach childhood. Only 55 years ago, in 1931, the first year that perinatal mortality rates were calculated, there was one death for every 16 births; now the rate is about one in 80 (13 per 1,000). Rationally we know that babies can still die or be born handicapped, but because the tragedy is no longer common place, we are not prepared emotionally for it to happen to us. Not only do we expect to be able to produce our 2.4 children without difficulty; if

anything does go wrong we assume that the wonders of medical science will put things right.

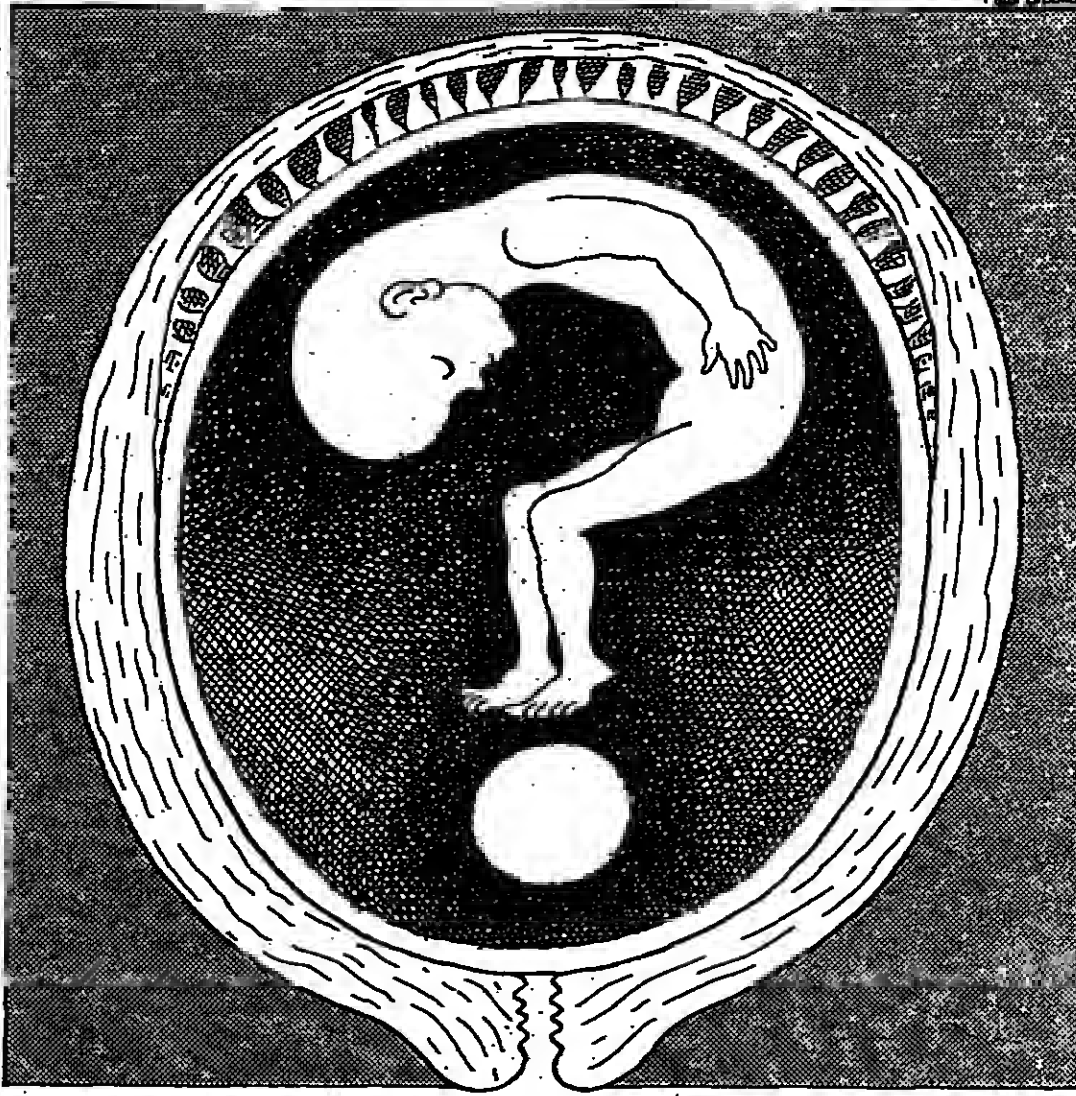
But there is a growing concern that we are moving too fast. Is it worth risking a woman's life, not to mention her ability to carry subsequent children to term successfully, for the sake of an operation that other doctors feel, as in the case of baby Mitchell, could have waited? And what effect would it have had on the baby? Being born once, after all, is supposed to be traumatic enough.

Back in Middlesbrough, it is easy to see why those who love Deborah Bell want her baby to live. But what kind of psychological pressures will be put on that child as it grows up, what kind of counselling have the family received? Indeed, how much help and support do any parents get when faced with life or death decisions?

Kypros Nicolaides is senior lecturer at King's College Hospital in London, involved in perinatal diagnosis and foetal therapy. Like many of his colleagues, he is very much aware of the social, and ethical, problems raised by the development of new techniques and technology that can be used on very young - even unborn - babies.

Dr Nicolaides said: "There has been considerable discussion in the field about these matters. They are quite controversial. I've adopted the attitude that we try everything we can provided it is the wish of the parents, and we are very honest with them as to the outcome for the baby. Perhaps adopting the technician's approach is an easy way out. We have the techniques, we offer them to you, you decide. Perhaps we are shedding responsibility by adopting the attitude that this is what people want."

He appreciates the dangers of raising false hopes. He knows that the recent stories about heart-lung transplants or babies undergoing foetal surgery can be misleading. In fact, neither technique is likely to become widespread in Britain in the near future. Indeed, of the baby Mitchell case, Dr Nicolaides said: "For about five years we have treated similar cases by having the mother come to an out-patient clinic where we use a local anaesthetic to insert a plastic tube



into the baby's bladder and drain off the fluid. If the baby has a reversible obstruction, this can be corrected after birth. That way we can see how far the system has already been damaged. The trouble is, after the American report we are now getting mothers who feel they must be subjected to invasive techniques to save their baby.

"My main worry is the enthusiasm of people involved in the field. If they are investigating new areas, they must be enthusiastic, but there is a danger of being blinded by it. Sometimes when you pass on your enthusiasm you pass on false hopes. If you know you have saved a baby and that child spends the next 15 to 20 years on a kidney dialysis machine, suffering chronic renal failure, have we really succeeded in anything very dramatic?"

Cliff Robertson is consultant paediatrician at Addenbrookes Hospital in Cambridge, and, like Kypros Nicolaides, he has doubts about the Mitchell case. He says: "Most people here feel that except in extreme cases the risks of operating under those circumstances are not justified. The general feeling is that even when serious malfunctions are picked up antenatally by ultrasound, you should keep your hands off the baby in the uterus. Either what it has is untreatable or else it will do

no harm to wait until 34 or 36 weeks when you can deliver by Caesarian and correct the plumbing after birth."

Cliff Robertson sounds a note of caution about much of baby surgery, in particular about the prospects of heart-lung transplants, and raises questions about the long-term prospects. He said: "We

"The general feeling is that you should always keep your hands off the baby in the uterus"

don't know how ultimately successful a transplant would be. While it would be useful to give someone of, say, 45 an extra 10 years, to do that for someone of nought poses different philosophical problems." So should they be done at all? "If there were enough donors, I would be happy for a small number of operations to be carried out on carefully selected patients in hi-tech centres. But you need five to 10 years to answer the question as to whether the technique is viable."

Put another way, the argument is not simply about how far you

should go to keep a baby alive, but how you decide whether the quality of the life or the length of the life you have offered it is acceptable. Should we barle on to preserve some kind of life at any cost?

Only five years ago it was unusual for babies who were born weighing less than 800 grams to survive. Now the survival rate is much better. But Cliff Robertson says: "Follow-ups seem to indicate that of all babies born at low birth weights about 10 per cent will have some sort of neurological deficit. There are cases where it is possible to say that a very low birth weight baby will have such a growth handicap that it is probably not justifiable to carry on."

Dr Robertson also points out that the pressures on parents and professionals are different, depending on whether a child faces a mental or a physical handicap. He says that he has never had a parent question whether or not a baby should be operated on for a kidney or a heart disorder, whereas it is very common to question the idea of an operation when a neurological handicap is involved: "By and large, I'm inclined to go along with the parents' wishes. If I had a baby with a major malformation and the parents refused permission to operate, under most circumstances I'd go along with that, but I would

have to be sure they were carrying the rest of my staff with them."

Better techniques of pre-natal diagnosis - including methods like chorionic biopsy and the improved application of ultrasound - mean that more and more parents will be asking themselves, even before their babies are born, how far they want the medical profession to go to try to save their child's life.

Would it be better to leave it all to nature? Kypros Nicolaides says: "Nature is very clever at times, but also very cruel. Humanity developed weapons to deal with snakes and lions, a primitive technology to deal with nature. We have

"There are grey zones where a lot of babies will die anyway and others will survive with handicaps"

developed medicine. As new scientific advances are made we go through an interim period where we assess new methods of treatment. We shall make mistakes, we shall have unreal hopes, but things will balance out."

Cliff Robertson believes that no matter how easily baby stories tug the heart-strings, it would help if we all tried to think of newly-born as no different from the rest of the population: "If someone is brain-damaged or whatever after a traffic accident, then, as next of kin, you may come to a point where you know you don't want them to have the amount of therapy that is going to be needed to prolong life for six months. You would say: 'I think it's appropriate to turn the ventilator off'. There are well-trodden paths down which you can go, whether the patient is five years or 55 years of age. Exactly the same paths can be gone down whether a baby is a few days or a few hours old. It's a mistake to try to make it a separate issue."

But for parents to make that kind of decision and for doctors to be able to offer guidance, enough information has to be available. As Dr Nicolaides says: "The difficulty these days is not diagnosing, but separating the findings. Some conditions we know are incompatible with life, but there are others in a grey zone where a lot of babies will die anyway and others will survive with handicaps. We held a meeting here in June when about 100 people from centres all round the world came to discuss ways of co-ordinating activities and pooling data to develop better methods of evaluation."

"We have never gone far enough. Taking the philosophical argument, the technology is with us. It's unrealistic to expect it to go away. The best thing we can do is to learn to use the technology in the best possible way."

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BRIEFLY A round-up of news, views and information

Boon at bedtime

Once upon a time, parents could happily read Little Black Sambo and Noddy at bedtime - but mothers and fathers now face a bewildering and often untamable array of children's literature. So just how do you choose books to build up a balanced library of fantasy and fact for little ones?

The Good Book Guide to Children's Books is compiled each year by a distinguished panel of writers that includes Doris Lessing and Michael Holroyd. They have whittled down the thousands of books published for children to a list of 600 recommended titles for toddlers to young teenagers, and ranging from fairy tales to encyclopaedias. Its "bookshop-by-post" service is a particular boon to household mothers. The guide is available at £4.50 (postage and packing included) from The Good Book Guide, 91 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3PS.

Quote me...



"Critics will be keen to seize on my mistakes and say it's because I am a woman and don't know what I'm talking about. In time, they'll come round. Until then they'll say 'It's that bird getting it wrong again'."

Sally Jones, BBC Breakfast Time sportscaster

Share alike

First-timers who lost out in the TSB scramble can learn how the stock market works by joining a woman's investment club. Members meet each month, invest small amounts and vote on which shares to buy and sell. For details contact Paula Azzel, 47 Hillbre Court, South Parade, West Kirby, Wirral, Merseyside L48 3JU.

Surrender

For just \$750, Californians can now enrol in a workshop to help them guiltlessly enjoy their vices. Run by glamorous blow-up girl Pat Donovan and entitled "Do What You Love and Be Healthy", the course promises lessons on how to come to terms with your bad habits - even smoking. Heaven forbid it should catch on here...

Josephine Fairley

Winkfield Place Cordon Bleu Cookery Certificate and Diploma Courses. Learn to become a professional Cordon Bleu cook in beautiful surroundings with the best training available - all courses are planned and supervised by our senior school the London Cordon Bleu. Our qualifications are recognised worldwide.

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William, but only just. Richmal Crompton's scruffy schoolboy hero nearly met an untimely end. A new book explains why. Richmal Crompton: "likeable"

William Brown was born in February 1919, a dirty, scruffy, aggressive, nervous schoolboy - hardly the kind of stuff of which heroes are traditionally made. The fact that this 11-year-old walking disaster was to become one of literature's most popular and enduring characters says much for the secret anarchy which lurks within us all.

FRIDAY Anorexia nervosa: how the slimmers' disease has been wrongly diagnosed. Josephine Fairley

THE OAK ROOM LeMERIDIEN Piccadilly Introduces Michel Lorain France's Newest 3-Star Chef. Michel Lorain has recently been awarded three Michelin stars to add to his four Gault et Millau Red Toques, and Le Meridien Piccadilly are proud to announce he has been retained to recreate for The Oak Room restaurant his unique style of cuisine that delights his customers at his famous restaurant in the heart of France, La Côte Saint-Jacques at Jajny, Burgundy.

Malcolm Longair argues that as science becomes increasingly complex, scientists have a duty to explain themselves more simply and the public to take greater trouble to understand basics and new developments alike

Bring Einstein to the people

The gap between scientific practice and public understanding is widening. The general disillusionment with science and scientists contrasts strongly with the optimism of the postwar years when science was seen as the route to a better society and the "white heat of technological revolution" was more than a politician's catchphrase.

In a world more and more dependent upon the fruits of scientific research, the public needs greater access to the essence of scientific knowledge and an understanding of what science can and cannot do. At its simplest level, a better understanding of scientific developments will help illumine a number of the crucial issues important for society at large, for example nuclear energy, the American Star Wars programme and the benign and malignant use of lasers.

It is obvious that there must be a profound difference between the language of the professional scientist and the language used in the communication of the essence of scientific understanding to non-scientists. One does not have to understand the details of musical analysis to appreciate Beethoven's *Fidelio* or the techniques of painting to derive understanding and enlightenment from a painting of Titian. In the same way, there are scientific truths which transcend the technicalities by which they are understood by the professionals.

The crux of the problem of communication is one of developing a language of communication which is accessible to everyone but does not trivialize the subject or patronize the listener. This is the tight-rope which the language of communication must tread. I certainly have not solved the problem. I can recognize a brilliant solution when I hear someone like David Attenborough in *Life on Earth* or *The Living Planet*, but I believe that it is the responsibility of scientists to cultivate this language of communication. They need to do so because governments everywhere must be persuaded of the essential and growing role which pure research activity should play in the life of nations.

19th century — era of the private gentleman scientist

Until the mid-19th century scientific knowledge had been accessible to the general public. Although the technicalities were for the learned journals, the private gentleman scientist was an important and respected figure. Newton's three great laws of motion in three brief statements how matter moves under the action of forces. Nowadays, these laws have a naturalness and intuitive appeal.

The first law says that the motion of any object does not change unless a force acts upon it; the second that the change in motion is just proportional to the force acting upon it, and the third that, to every action, there must be an equal and opposite reaction. All forces behave in this way. The miracle of astronautics in sending the Voyager II space probe from Earth to Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and in 1989 to Neptune is simply the application of Newton's laws but used to quite amazing precision on the scale of the Solar System. In fact, Voyager II was only able to travel as far as Saturn and Uranus by using the accidental force of gravity to pull it in the correct direction. Newton's laws apply in modified form to light rays as well.

Part of the accessibility of Newtonian science is that it forms

so much a part of everyday life. We find, as early as 1737, a splendid volume by Algarotti, one of the distinguished international intellectuals of the early 18th century, entitled *Newtonianismo per le dame* providing instruction for ladies in Newtonian optics. In Mozart's *Così fan tutte*, we find a magnetic remedy being adopted by Despina to revive the heavily disguised heroines. It is intriguing to note that in 1790, the date of the first performance of *Così*, Coulomb's law which describes the strength of the magnetic field from a magnetic body was less than 10 years old.

The great developments in electricity and magnetism took place over the succeeding 60 years. Yet Faraday, who first recognized that by moving the coils of a rotor through a magnetic field electric currents are induced in a circuit attached to the terminals, freely admitted that he could not understand the mathematics of Gauss, Neumann, Weber and Maxwell. None the less he was held in a position of the highest scientific esteem.

It was in the middle of the 19th century that things began to get out of hand. The principal cause was the fact that more and more advanced mathematical tools were needed to describe physical phenomena. There developed a breed of scientists who no longer performed experiments. They thought of themselves not as mathematicians but rather as *theoretical physicists*. They have remained with us every since.

In the late 1860s James Clerk Maxwell worked out what the velocities of the atoms and molecules of a gas should be. By the mid-nineteenth century, the atomic or molecular hypothesis concerning the nature of matter was gaining ground. A gas was considered to consist of a very large number of atomic or molecular particles and one of the great challenges was to work out the typical velocities with which they moved.

Clausius showed that the basic gas laws could be understood if gases consist of atoms but, although he could work out the mean velocity of the particles, he could not work out the distribution of particle velocities. The velocity distribution discovered by Maxwell — appropriately known as the Maxwellian velocity distribution — was the answer. In a gas, heat is no more than the random velocities of the atoms of the gas but they do not all travel with the same speed.

The implication is profound. Until this time, physics was entirely deterministic. The laws of physics gave a definite answer to any well posed check problem. After Maxwell, one could no longer be certain if one chose a particle at random from the gas exactly what its velocity would be. You are allowed to state the probability with which you might find that velocity but not the actual velocity of any given particle. Maxwell was fully aware of the fact that this concept had a profound impact upon our understanding of thermodynamics. This breakthrough marks the beginning of statistical concepts in physics.

But the real problems begin with 20th century physics, and if one has to identify a year which marks the break with the 19th century, it has to be 1905, when Einstein wrote three of the greatest papers in the whole of physics at the age of 26.

At the time he was working as a "technical expert third class" at the Swiss patent office in Bern. The first of these papers concerning the nature of light, the second is the great paper on the theory of special relativity and the third, the most revolutionary of the three, showed that light may be



considered to consist of particles as well as waves. It is the last two which give non-specialists the most trouble but, once their import is understood, the rest of the 20th century physics begins to fall into place.

The easier of the two is the special theory of relativity. The paper itself is a remarkable achievement of pure theoretical physics in that it sets out a purely theoretical problem and then solves it with a piece of analysis which is elegant and economical.

Normally, behind all theoretical advances, one can point to specific experimental results which required an explanation. In Einstein's case, the motivations were anomalies in the way in which light behaves when it is emitted from moving sources. According to classical physics, the velocity with which light waves travel should depend upon the motion of the observer or the source but this does not happen for light. It propagates at the same velocity of about 300,000 kilometres per second, no matter how the source or observer are moving.

It is this idea which Einstein formally introduced in his paper and showed that, if you assume the velocity of light must always be the same, however the source or observer moves, you find a unique set of transformations which tell you how to transform any space and time coordinates into that of a colleague moving at a constant velocity with respect to me.

The most fundamental of these new properties of what we must now call space time is that simultaneity is no longer an absolute property. Much of the difficulty of relativity disappears once the relativity of simultaneity is appreciated.

When a moving train is twice struck by lightning...

Let me give an example using one of Einstein's favourite trains. Suppose my colleague is sitting on the bank of a railway line and the train in which I am riding passes him by. I sit in the middle of the train. At the very moment when I pass him, I receive simultaneous light signals from the front and back of the train which tell me that

two lightning flashes hit the front and rear of the train.

How do I and my colleague interpret these events? I say that the lightning must have struck the two ends of the train at the same time. He says "Oh no! I disagree. I agree that we both received the signal at the same time but light moves at a finite speed and so the light signals must have set off from the front and back ends of the train at different times. When they were emitted, the train was further back along the track and so the back of the train must have been hit before the front".

This is what actually happens in nature. Two observers moving at constant relative velocities cannot agree about the simultaneity of events at separated points in space. When we move from the bank on to a train we slightly mix up bits of space-time in going from one state of motion to another.

There is a much more powerful argument which relates directly to things we can measure. A remarkable consequence of this new set of relations about how we measure space and time in different frames of reference is that there also arises a totally new relation between the mass of a body and its energy content — Einstein's famous formula $E = mc^2$. This states that we can associate an energy E with a certain amount of mass m and vice versa. This is wholly confirmed by atomic and nuclear explosions in which the energy release is associated with the mass difference between the initial and final products of the explosive material which is the nuclei of atoms.

How can we understand this relation from a simple perspective? There is a neat way of understanding why mass and energy are equivalent. It will be noted that the velocity of light acts as a limiting velocity. Light does not move faster than c if we emit it from a moving source but always has the value c .

Suppose we start accelerating a particle and keep on accelerating it until its velocity approaches the velocity of light. The energy of the particle is given simply by $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ where m is the mass of the particle and v its velocity. We give the particle more energy as it accelerates but, eventually, as the velocity reaches values close to the velocity of light, something must go wrong.

What happens is that as we give the particle more energy the mass of the particle has to start increasing. Thus, by increasing its energy, we increase its mass. This demonstrates how the finite velocity of light leads in the equivalence of mass and energy.

It took much more effort to convince Einstein's contemporaries of quanta than of relativity. The wave theory of light had been extraordinarily successful in explaining all the phenomena of classical optics. Diffraction, interference and refraction all find a natural explanation in terms of the properties of waves. It is little wonder that Einstein's ideas were distinctly unwelcome to most of his contemporaries.

Why did he come to his different view? There remained a great mystery about the form of the spectrum of thermal radiation. This is the radiation spectrum of matter in thermal equilibrium with its surroundings.

Waves and particles: one of the greatest of recent discoveries

Einstein did something quite spectacular. He said, let us look at the difficult bit of the spectrum and see how it can be explained if we look at its statistical properties. He showed, again with great simplicity and elegance, that you could explain the form of the spectrum if you assumed the radiation is not made up of waves but of particles. Indeed, in a paper of 1909, he showed that the radiation behaves exactly like the particles of a Maxwellian gas when you ask what the fluctuations about the mean number of photons are expected to be.

Then, with a great *coup de théâtre*, he says — this explains entirely the photoelectric effect — the observation that electrons are ejected from metals when light falls upon their surface. We can picture a particle of light, a photon, coming in and ejecting the electron from the surface. Einstein was able to predict the energies of the electrons as the wavelength of light changed. Only in 1916 was this verified precisely.

Thus, waves behave like particles. Do particles behave like waves? Yes. In a classical experiment by Davison and Germer, it was shown that beams of electrons

interfere just like waves. This "wave-particle" duality is one of the great discoveries of the 20th century. A wholly new concept of physics was needed to accommodate it.

This is the point at which non-specialists begin to give up because many phenomena now turn up which have no counterpart in our normal experience. To observe these effects in the laboratory, highly specialized experiments are needed. This makes an essential point. Although the theory may be difficult, there exist many experiments which demonstrate that matter and radiation actually behave in these rather peculiar ways.

Let us give just a few simple examples of the way in which the new ideas work. First of all, let us look at *quantisation*. We are used to the idea that we can adjust the energy of a system to any value we like. When we deal with very small energy differences, however, this is no longer true. On the scale of the interior of atoms, all energies are not allowed. We say the energy levels are *quantised*. This is what produces the distinctive colours of, for example, street lights. We obtain a particular wavelength or colour when the electrons of sodium atoms jump from one allowed energy level to another producing the characteristic orange glow of street lights. On a fine enough scale, all matter and radiation are quantised. We do not see the fine structure in normal life because we take averages over enormous numbers of waves or particles.

The second important idea which comes out of the new quantum mechanics is the idea of quantum numbers. These are simply numbers which label the discrete quantised states of systems. Again this produces a number of surprises — it is not surprising now that energy is quantised but this applies to rotation as well. It is one of the distinctive and key features of the quantum world that angular momentum and rotational energy are quantised and, even more remarkable, that particles have an intrinsic spin or rotation even if they are in their lowest possible energy states.

This intrinsic rotation is very small, the typical amount of angular momentum for a particle being about \hbar . It turns out that all particles possess their own intrinsic spin and other properties as well — for example, their magnetic moments. It is as if every particle had its own little magnet associated with it and you cannot demagnetise it — it is intrinsic to the particle. The story of particle physics since the 1920s has been the search for new quantum numbers to explain the ever increasing amount of information about the fundamental building blocks of matter. You may well ask how this affects our everyday life. Let me give a few simple examples. You will recall we talked about the statistics of particle velocities in a gas. It is not surprising that when we look at the statistics on a fine scale, we have to take account of quantum effects.

We find that Maxwell's distribution is the classical limit of two different types of quantum statistics. It is remarkable that these properties are associated with the intrinsic spins of the particles. We do not need to go into the details of this but it is important to know what these different types of statistics are.

They are known as Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac statistics, and the particles which obey these statistics are known as *bosons* and *fermions*. All particles in nature are either of one type or the other. Put in simple terms, the *fermions* can occupy only one single quantum state each and it is forbidden

to put more than one into that state. The *bosons* have the opposite tendency — if a boson is already in a quantum state, this increases the probability of another boson going into that state.

Let us give simple examples of how this works out. It is because electrons are fermions that you are only allowed to put one electron in each allowable state of the atom. The microchip is entirely dependent upon the fact that electrons are fermions.

The simplest example of the behaviour of bosons is in the laser. The enormous light intensities are obtained because the photons are bosons which tend to "hunt in packs". If the apparatus is designed to encourage the photons to cooperate, they will group together in bunches producing beams of extraordinary intensity of coherent light. From the 1930s to the present day, the number of "elementary" particles has multiplied. To create a new particle of mass m , we require an energy E such that $E = mc^2$, but there is more to it than this. All the particles have different quantum numbers and these have to be matched to conserve, not only energy and angular momentum, but all the other quantum numbers which particle physicists have had to invent to explain the families of particles and the way they behave.

Coming to terms with the make-up of the Universe

In the simplest case of electromagnetic forces, physicists nowadays think in terms of the particles which mediate the forces. In the case of electromagnetism the mediator is our old friend the photon. This is the particle which transmits the force to another charged particle. The other forces which hold protons, neutrons and nuclei together are known as the strong and weak forces and these are also mediated. Perhaps the most ambitious of all modern theories is the attempt by cosmologists and particle physicists to understand the origins of our Universe through a synthesis of the best current theories of particle physics and the understanding which astrophysicists have developed of the early evolution of our Universe. In these, the Universe itself is the laboratory for testing theories of elementary particles at the highest energies.

The idea is very simple in that the Universe cools as it expands. Therefore if we consider early enough epochs in the Universe, we can attain energies much higher than those yet accessible by other means. There is some hope that the ultimate unification of all the forces of nature may come about in the very early Universe at the extremely high temperatures which may be attained then. If this were to be correct, and, candidly, I believe it is more of a pious hope than a provable theory at the moment, this would represent the ultimate synthesis of the physics of the universe on the very smallest and very largest scales.

I would be folly to pretend that I have more than scraped the surface of the problem of communication of ideas in science. I have a vision of how it can be done but the execution is much more difficult than the concept. I am, however, thoroughly convinced of the importance of the techniques whereby scientific thought and ideas become the currency, if not of common conversation, at least of the educated lay person.

The author is Astronomer Royal for Scotland. This article is extracted from his Britannica Award lecture in Edinburgh last night.

Tales out of school

Sometimes it is worth investigating our politicians' wilder claims. Last month Shirley Williams, president of the SDP, gave a speech to the Politics Association in which she claimed that "on two occasions recently" invitations to speak at named schools on a non-party political topic were "withdawn after direct intervention by Labour chairmen of governors". Recently? Alleyne's School in Stevenage confirms the incident but says it happened "two or three years ago". Withdrawn? Well, not for long. And Colin Greenhalgh, head of Hills Road Sixth Form College, Cambridge, has since sent a new invitation: he says the chief education officer and governors had felt it would be fairer "pre-emption" to invite representatives of the other parties as well. "I have been waiting for two weeks to hear from her office whether she is still available," he says.

Company orders

A group of company executives planning to go on an SAS adventure weekend have had to cancel because their managing director does not approve. The group, from 3M in Bracknell, intended to pay about £350 each for the privilege of running around the grounds of a stately home fighting mock guerrilla battles with ex-SAS men. As well as helicopters, pyrotechnics and "splat" guns (which cover victims in blood-coloured dye) the fee also includes a lunch of rabbit and chicken roasted in a hole in the ground, two nights in a hotel and champagne. The supposed aim: to

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encourage team work. But new 3M boss Ronald Baulko disagreed and suggested they scrapped the idea. His office tells me: "Our values are not ones of conflict and antagonism, but of co-operation and mutual benefit."

Hit for six

Mrs Thatcher may soon find herself getting out of bed the wrong side on Saturday mornings too. Daily she fumes at slights, real or imagined. Fear her by presenters of Radio Four's *Today* pro-

BARRY FANTONI



"You'll have the royal tour of China special, Gerald, and like it"

gramme. Now a Saturday edition is being plotted for the New Year, probably to run between 7 and 9 am. *Saturday Today*, presented for a number of years by Michael Aspel and featuring a barely comprehensible rustic who offered gardening advice, was put out of its misery in the mid-1970s. Plans last year to revive it fell on the hurdle of negotiating rates with the unions. The Beeb said yesterday it had "firm hopes" of better luck this time.

Fraternal

Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman who resigned in protest at the US government's Libyan disinformation campaign, once took a more relaxed view of terminological inexactitudes. In his earlier role as diplomatic correspondent, he wrote a best-selling — and adulterous — biography of Henry Kissinger with his brother Marvin. In their joint introduction, they wrote: "Any errors that may be found in this book are the fault of my brother".

Man of letters

A new twist to the furor surrounding this year's Booker Prize. The chairman of the judges, poet and critic Anthony Thwaite, has been castigated by fellow panellists for writing a private letter of condolence to his unshorlisted pal Julian Barnes. The funny thing is, I now learn, that Thwaite did not in fact vote for the novel himself. Still, the Thwaites are compulsive letter-writers. I gather that his wife, Ann, sent a gushing three-pager to Paul Bailey, whose *Gabriel's Lambs* did make the final six.

PHS

Neither President Reagan nor Mr Gorbachev blinked at Reykjavik. Neither surrendered any part of what they see as their vital national interest. George Shultz, however, had been blinking ever since the arrest in Moscow of the American journalist Nicholas Daniloff. It is Shultz who was outmanoeuvred by Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, not Reagan by Gorbachev.

Unusually, the State Department was in almost complete control of negotiations with the Soviet Union from the moment Daniloff was arrested to Shultz's final, gloomy press conference in Reykjavik. This may not have been an accident. Soviet leaders know that Shultz has a strong desire to keep other top American officials out of foreign policy making; it is very unenthusiastic about Star Wars, has a dangerous yearning to make agreements. Sending Shevardnadze to New York to negotiate over Daniloff, a surprise to the West at the time, can now be seen to have been an inspired move by the Soviet leadership. It ensured that Shultz was promoted willy-nilly to first position among President Reagan's advisers because he was the only senior US official to whom the Soviet Union was talking.

Many of Reagan's supporters, both in America and in Europe, wondered why he agreed to the Daniloff, Zakharov, Orlov exchange. By it, the Americans ceded an important principle and lost the international initiative. The only explanation, clear now that Reykjavik is over, is that the President had accepted advice, presumably from Shultz, that Gorbachev badly wanted an arms control deal. So badly that he could be relied on to agree to a

David Hart Reagan really the winner

reduction in intermediate range missiles, at the least, without insisting that the Americans give up SDI development and testing in return.

Such advice demonstrates a frightening failure of perception. It is true that Gorbachev suggested in France, after the Geneva summit, that he might not insist that an agreement on intermediate missiles be linked to an agreement on SDI. But that was a year ago. Since then, there have been increasing signs that Gorbachev's domestic position is not as strong as had been assumed. The arrest of Daniloff was seen by many administration officials as, at best, a blunder by Gorbachev, at worst, undertaken without his knowledge or consent.

Even if Shultz cannot be entirely blamed for failing to anticipate the scope and depth of Gorbachev's arms control offers at Reykjavik, he can certainly be severely criticized for failing to warn the President that any arms control agreement not linked to an agreement on SDI was going to be very difficult to achieve. The Soviet offer, last night, not to link SDI to an agreement on INF could have been made at Reykjavik. That it was not, demonstrates that their desire to trap President Reagan was greater than their desire for genuine arms control. Shultz's failure to appreciate

this stems from his reluctance to take SDI seriously — an approach clearly not shared by the Soviet leadership.

Admiral Poindexter, President Reagan's unopposed national security adviser, said after Reykjavik: "We failed to see that a defensive system against ballistic missiles could possibly constitute a threat. We don't understand what the Soviets fear in a defensive system."

It is this self-confessed failure by the Admiral, a failure shared by Shultz, that led to the Reykjavik fiasco. Soviet fear of SDI is based on two perceptions. First, that it is only their military forces that confer first-world status on them. Second, knowing better than most that SDI research has been much more successful than even its most whole-hearted supporters hoped, they see their bargaining chips, their ballistic missiles, losing value every day. This provides some explanation for Gorbachev's offer of substantial cuts in these missiles.

The Soviet Union fears that its world status and influence will decline in perpetuity if SDI is eventually deployed. Even if the Soviet Union succeeds in deploying a defensive system of its own, it will not restore its lost status. For the terms of the competition between East and West will have decisively shifted in favour of the

West: away from competition in building missiles towards competition in building economies; away from competition in war-head guidance technology towards competition in information technology.

If this does happen, the Soviet leadership will find it increasingly hard to divert domestic attention away from its failure to secure for its people a standard of material prosperity approaching that of the West.

American and European commentators are saying that Reagan has been put on the defensive by Reykjavik. They say he has been forced to explain why he turned down Gorbachev's apparently generous arms control offers.

It has become a too-common mistake to under-estimate Mr Reagan. On his return from Reykjavik he told them that it was his judgment that SDI research, testing and development should be continued as an insurance against Soviet bad faith, so frequently demonstrated over existing arms control agreements. The American people will accept their President's judgment on this issue as they have on so many others.

In time, Reykjavik may well come to be seen as a great Reagan success. Gorbachev has made many un retractable concessions demonstrating, unequivocally, his need for an agreement. By his absolute refusal to countenance any serious restrictions on SDI Reagan may well have rendered it an acceptable as well as a permanent feature of the strategic landscape as the benefits of a transfer from offensive to defensive strategic deterrents sink in.

SDI is, after all, an attempt to achieve exactly what all those who genuinely seek peace most earnestly desire. Arms control.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 15 1892

This report tells only part of a four-month story which ended in a Conservative gain being reversed. On November 7 the losing candidate petitioned the High Court of Justice, alleging, among other things, mis-counting of votes, personation, treating, voting by aliens, and undue influence - charges that were later withdrawn. Lawson asked for a recount and a scrutiny and claimed the seat. A recount closed the gap to two and the judges, after a scrutiny, decided that the true result was a tie and ordered a new election. On February 24, 1893, the Colmel was unseated and Lawson returned with a majority of 242, on a new register. In the only other recorded tie in a parliamentary election, at Aston-under-Lyne in the General Election of 1886, a tie was undisputed and the seat went to the Conservative on the casting vote of the mayor.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE

THE RESULT AT CIRENCESTER. It was not until close upon 11 o'clock yesterday morning that the last ballot-box reached the Town-hall, Cirencester, and soon afterwards the counting began. Both the candidates, with their agents, were in attendance. As showing once more the extraordinary conformation of the division, it may be mentioned that one ballot-box, in the Northern or Warwickshire district, had to be taken first to Worcester and then to Cheltenham, where it was sent on to Cirencester. The latest box to arrive, however, was one which had to be brought over the Cotswold Hills by vehicle. The morning was bitterly cold, and the rain fell pitilessly on its custodians all along the journey.

The rain cleared off about noon, and the workers in all the district appeared outside the Town-hall swearing the party colours. The counting of the votes demonstrated the accuracy of the statements which have appeared in our reports. The East Leach ballot-box came out almost unanimously for the Gladstonian, 46 against 5, or about that; while North Leach, another village close by, showed 60 papers for Colonel Chester Master, and ten for Mr Lawson. In the counting room a deeply interesting scene was to be witnessed. This room was the spacious apartment in which the large public meetings have been held, and the usual arrangements had been made to secure an absolutely careful count. The Sheriff, the Hon. Reginald York, presided, and among those present were the candidates and their agents. The counting began at exactly 11 and finished at a quarter past one, but it was not until about two hours later that the struggle over the voting papers came to an end. The majority was at first three and at the end three.

The cause of the delay was an attempt of the Gladstonian agents to disfranchise some voters. There were 43 spoilt papers, the majority of those being for Colonel Chester Master. All these, however, were set on one side by mutual agreement. Then the Gladstonian agent, Mr Winterbottom, took exception to papers on the Unionist side on the ground that they were not clearly marked, but in every instance the decision was against him. Half-an-hour was spent on one voting paper, a voter who had put his cross against the name of Master having happened to strike through the upper dividing line. A voter put a dot in the centre of the square devoted to Lawson, and put a full cross against Master. Over both these papers a somewhat absurd contention which was maintained, strange as it may seem, but there was no fighting against fate; the narrow margin remained fixed and immovable. All being over the returning officer proceeded to the front of the hall, where there was a surging mass of people, and declared the result of the poll:

Chester Master (C) ... 4,277
Lawson (G) ... 4,274
Majority for Unionist ... 3

At first the great assembly hardly grasped the figures, but in a few seconds the blue colours were waved, and volley after volley of cheers arose. In little better than dumb show a vote of thanks was moved to the Sheriff by Colonel Chester Master... who was seized and carried, and a scene of lively humoured excitement, to a locally historic spot, the town pump, a slightly elevated granite platform... The greatest good humour prevailed, the Gladstonians solacing themselves with the suggestion that there ought to be a scrutiny. But the scrutiny had already been very severe, as an objection had been taken on the Gladstonian side even to a voting paper on which a poor labourer had accidentally made a thumb mark...

Time and place
From Mr Alex M. Jacob
Sir, Ms. S. Houghton (October 1) asks for appropriate locations for solving crossword clues. Fifty-three years ago, on the morning following an appendectomy, I was handed a puzzle.

The first clue I found was "Bed moan (anag)" the solution was "abdomen".
Yours faithfully,
ALEX JACOB,
5 Hendon Hall Court, NW4.

From Mr Gerald Thornton
Sir, Watching Laker and Lock wheeling away at The Oval years ago, I was stumped by the clue "Cricketing Archbishop?" The sign on the building over the road immediately provided the solution - "Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School".
Yours,
GERALD THORNTON,
Barton House,
13 Tudor Road, SE19

MR LAWSON'S LOSS

In terms of economic management the last fortnight has not been the Government's finest hour. Yesterday's rise in interest rates brings to an end a prolonged tussle with the financial markets which, with hindsight, it would have been better never to have entered.

One of the things which has distinguished this Government from its predecessors has been its willingness to work with the grain of market forces. In the foreign exchange market this has shown itself in a reluctance to throw the weight of official currency reserves against clearly established market movements. Official intervention was used only for smoothing out larger fluctuations around the trend.

More recently, this approach has been subtly altered in circumstances where clear imbalances have developed in the pattern of exchange rates. The satisfactory execution of decisions at the Plaza meeting in September last year to encourage a fall in the dollar seemed to bear out the wisdom of this approach. The sterling came under pressure as oil prices fell, the Government successfully resisted a second rise in interest rates that seemed inevitable.

When pressure on the pound again began to build up two-and-a-half weeks ago there was a strong temptation to call the market's bluff once more. Sterling appeared to have been

caught up, for no very obvious reason, in the backwash of pressure on the dollar stemming from a unilateral decision by the US to lower its discount rate. A number of events were imminent, such as the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, which might change market sentiment. And, perhaps most important, it was disagreeable to contemplate a rise in interest rates just before the Tory Conference.

In the event, however, pressure on sterling continued and has proved in the end impossible to resist. The impression is left that the Government has spent large sums out of the reserves primarily in order to give the party conference a fair wind.

The Government might argue that domestic financial conditions did not require a rise in interest rates. In money terms the economy is growing considerably more slowly than planned, with both inflation and real growth below expectations. In addition, narrow measures of the money supply are within the target range set by the Government. On the other hand broader measures of money are growing very rapidly and there is no argument about which way the exchange rate is pointing.

In the end, as the Chancellor has put it, the degree of success in fighting inflation is both judge and jury in financial management. That is precisely why a continuing fall in the

pound cannot be ignored. Some depreciation in sterling was inevitable and desirable once the fall in oil prices made a large hole in Britain's net exports. But the present fall in the exchange rate of about 13 per cent in effective value since the end of last year is thought by most observers to be a sufficient adjustment.

There remains the question of whether the level of interest rates in Britain - even allowing for a somewhat higher expected rate of inflation than elsewhere - need be as high as it is. There are changes which the Chancellor could have made to the system of monetary control - and which he could yet announce in tomorrow's speech at the Mansion House - which might have lifted confidence and made the interest rate rise unnecessary.

Chief among these is membership of the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System. Sterling is regarded in world markets as a volatile currency subject to uncertainties ranging from the price of oil to the colour of the government. Membership would by no means remove the obligation on the Government to run a firm monetary policy - that is its attraction to markets. But it would remove a portion of the uncertainty premium which Britain is currently paying by staying outside. That premium is a high price to pay for the illusion of political freedom.

THE PARTY YOU CAN TRUST

If presentation could win general elections to place of policy, the Labour Party might feel confident that it is ahead in the race. The days are past when it could jibe at the Tories for their reliance on Saatchi & Saatchi and the ad-man's arts. Nowadays Labour itself uses direct mailing in search of recruits and money, sells party goods (designer t-shirts and the like) and shows a preference for grey over red.

Yesterday it went a step further. Having recently replaced its red flag by the red rose, it is now promoting its policies by means of a new glossy brochure, *Investing in People*, on sale at newsagents, price 75p. Analysts of Labour policies and their implications, will not find anything new in the brochure. Its business is simply to re-package for mass consumption the policies which were outlined in the policy papers, *Freedom and Fairness* and *Jobs and Industry*.

The essential message is a simple one, and taken at face value, attractive. The nation's most precious resource is its people who can make Britain efficient and competitive provided they have the right skills, equipment and opportunities. Since at present they are denied all these by lack of investment, a Labour government would make this good by investing in industry, in public services, in education and in training. It would create jobs in construction, modernise the

transport system, improve the environment and speed moony on the social services, thus creating jobs as well as improving the services themselves.

Only the active participation of government, the voters are told, will make this possible and Labour will find the investment money which the Conservatives have denied the economy. Two new state boards will oversee this process. The British Investment Bank will give loans for industrial development, research and training and will partly draw on investment repatriated from overseas under threat of lost tax relief. British Enterprise will finance oew companies and production, and be a "public stake-holder" for what would nowadays be called social ownership (were it rashly mentioned in the brochure.)

Where would the money come from? Since this is in some respects 1964 revisited, the answer is from growth - eventually. To start with, however, the voter is told (no doubt to his pleased astonishment) that all it will cost is an extra £6 billion in the first year, less than two per cent of the "national wealth." Or, to put it another way, it means no more than almost doubling the present Public Sector Borrowing Requirement. Otherwise, all that is required is to tax the richest five per cent to pay for increases in social benefits. It is a simple message made

more attractive with colour photography and a red rose on every page. "Investing in children" shows a full-page colour portrait of a book-loving but glamorous teacher. "Investing in the elderly" features two contented and distinctly prosperous pensioners. But information is not its business. It is dealing in dreams: all that is needed for national revival is moony and borrowing.

These are the policies of cornucopia and the apparent similarity to Harold Wilson's offering of higher social spending made painless by growth is an obvious attraction. But the difference between 1964 and 1986 is not so much that we have seen it all before, but that in 1964 the tide of ideas was flowing with the ideal of planning for growth. Today there are many discontents with the present Government, but there is no substantial evidence that the tide of ideas is really flowing against it and towards Labour. Rather the contrary.

Mr Kinnock is assiduous at marketing the Labour Party. Faced with these exercises in presentation, the Conservatives will have to reply with the facts of political life in digestible form. But the facts are the heart of the matter. Only those who believe that the medium counts more than the message are likely to feel that Mr Kinnock's glossy brochure, is the answer to his party's needs.

THE UNMAKING OF A PRESIDENT?

As one French political commentator observed yesterday: Ask all 577 deputies in the National Assembly what Mitterrand meant and you will get 577 different answers. That is almost as many answers as there are French cheeses - a considerable score for this enigmatic man who sent journalists racing for the telephones on Monday by floating the idea that he might not stand for the presidency again.

"After De Gaulle, the most unknowable, most mysterious of political men," one biographer described him a decade ago. Subsequent history must have confirmed him in that view.

What President Mitterrand said was, on the face of it, sensible enough. Invited to comment on the next presidential election in 17 months' time, he replied: "...all I can tell you is that every time I think about it, everything leads me to say: 'No, I will not be a candidate.'" He then went on to point out that something could still happen to change his mind.

He will, after all, be 71 at the time of the 1988 election, which means that he would be 78 by the end of a second seven-year term - slightly older than President Reagan will be when he finally moves out of the White House. (In

fact President Mitterrand himself has made known his ambition to shorten the presidential term to five years). His considerable intellect remains unimpaired and he has shown little signs of physical wear and tear - despite unconfirmed rumours of cancer treatment several years ago. Still, for a septuagenarian to decide that enough is enough after seven arduous years in the Elysee should not come as any great surprise.

Nor is it surprising that any politician, especially one as outwardly impressive as Mitterrand, should wish to keep people guessing. At present he is enjoying great popularity in the opinion polls - particularly since the accession to power of M Chirac and the right. Instead of adopting an approach of partisan obstruction, President Mitterrand has adopted a truly presidential role, usually leaving the business of day-to-day government to his Prime Minister. By doing so he has won the approval of the right, to add to his support on the left. For him now to declare his interest in the next election would risk re-entering the political arena with concomitant loss of his high prestige. In these circumstances, to hold on to his hat instead of throwing it into the ring is sensible tactics.

Equally, by not declaring a definite withdrawal, he has avoided splitting the French left. Michael Rocard, Laurent Fabius, Jeao-Pierre Chevènement and Lionel Jospin are among the potential Socialist candidates. As long as President Mitterrand stands head and shoulders above anyone else, an early statement of intent by him might risk setting one against the other unnecessarily soon.

On the other hand the President was not entirely non-committal in his answer. He left the door ajar, but not very much ajar. All but the most cynical, on reading what he said, would assume that in 1988 Francois Mitterrand will not be among the presidential candidates. While he might change his mind it would need some unforeseen development to persuade him to do so.

The fact that far from clarifying his position, he has succeeded in sowing doubt in minds on both sides of the Channel says something about French politics - and about their most accomplished practitioner. Tomorrow he comes to London for talks with the British Prime Minister. Will she be meeting a lame duck President? It is certainly hard to believe that that is the impression he wishes to give.

Cases for the royal prerogative?

From Lord Devlin
Sir, Cardinal Hume's letter (October 13) and the leader in *The Times* which accompanies it are of clarification quality.

I have seen only a little of the material in the Maguire and Guildford cases in which convictions were obtained for revolting acts of terrorism, but enough to make me doubt whether the right men were caught.

In the Guildford case an IRA gang subsequently claimed sole responsibility for the crime. Their evidence was heard by the Court of Appeal, which had power either to reject it out of hand as beyond belief or to order a new trial by jury of the whole case. Instead of this they treated it as an issue which they had power to determine themselves and which they decided against the accused. Thus what was truly an indivisible case was tried in two parts, one by a jury and the other by judges.

The authority for this extraordinary procedure is said to be the decision by the House of Lords in *Stafford v DPP* (1974) [AC 870]. In a lecture at All Souls (now printed in *The Judge*, OUP (1979), p178) I criticized this decision as contrary to all earlier law and expressed the

hope that the House would some day look at the point again. If there has been any rebuttal of my criticism, I have not seen it.

So I welcome the Cardinal's request that these cases should be referred back to the Court of Appeal. But there is more to it than this.

Protestations of innocence by prisoners are common enough. Support for them by distinguished persons is not unknown. But the total effect must be momentous before it can command attention.

Here it is as high as Everest. It has been continuous for years. It has been tested by a number of others besides the Cardinal himself. It is strengthened by all the other considerations mentioned in your leader. It confronts what on paper looks to be a weak case.

None of this can be admitted and weighed by a court of law. But to do justice in every individual case is sometimes beyond the reach of the law: it is the very thing that in the last resort the royal prerogative is fashioned to attain.

Yours sincerely,
DEVILIN,
West Wick House,
Fosseway, Wiltshire.

Labour and defence

From Professor P. G. Walsh
Sir, The noble youth, Neil Kinnock Blackpool, 1986 - "I would die for my country. But I could never allow my country to die for me."

Theodotus, *nobilis et ipse adulescens*, Passaron, Epirus, 167 BC: "I have often heard reports of men who died for their country. But our leaders are the first in history to propose that their country die for them." (Livy 45.26).

Yours with relevance,
P. G. WALSH,
Department of Humanity,
The University,
Glasgow.

From Dr J. W. Arriens

Sir, Professor Flew writes (October 8) that there would be no purpose in any significant defence spending if Britain were to get rid of its nuclear weapons.

If that is so, all but half a dozen countries in the world might as

well throw away their weapons.

As we now know, the decision by this country to acquire nuclear weapons after the war was a close-run thing. One suspects that had the decision gone the other way, the very people now so fearful of doing away with nuclear weapons would have been among the first to express outrage at the suggestion that the country go nuclear.

Britain's nuclear weapons are an illusory prop, and without them we would soon realize that we could manage equally as well as other countries of comparable importance.

As to being at the mercy of a nuclear power, Chomsky has shown what the effect of a direct conventional hit on, say, Sizewell might be.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. ARRIENS,
Evergreen House,
10 West End,
Whitlesford,
Cambridge,
October 8.

Winter Olympics

From Dr Lyudomir Ivanov

Sir, The city of Sofia is a leading contender for the site of the 1992 Winter Olympics. Your readers may be interested to learn of the environmental threat posed, should this candidature succeed, to Distriško Dranishite in the Vitosha National Park - a rural conservation area listed as a UNESCO biosphere reserve.

President suggests that the threat is all too real. The students' winter games of 1983 have already "enriched" Distriško Dranishite with a 3.3 km downhill piste. Its upper half descends the slopes of Malak Rezen peak amid the magnificent stone rivers for which this mountain is famed. Hundreds of rocks have been blown up there.

Partly because of frequent gales in the area, this part of Distriško Dranishite has never actually been used for downhill-racing. However, the lower section is sheltered by endemic spruce forest.

Yours faithfully,
LYUDOMIR IVANOV,
Faculty of Mathematics,
Sofia University,
1126 Sofia, Bulgaria,
October 14.

Asylum for refugees

From Mrs Mary Dines

Sir, Your report from Bonn (September 29) about the 27,000 asylum seekers turned back at the Bulgarian border seemed to imply that this was a matter for satisfaction. These refugees were trying to reach West Germany before visa restrictions were implemented on October 1. Whilst it is possibly unfair that West Germany should be expected to accommodate them all, the international community as a whole, and Europe in particular, should be ashamed, not jubilant.

It seems that the majority of the refugees are from Iran and Iraq. They are people who have been forced to leave their homes by war and persecution. It is inevitable that they cannot remain in Turkey, a Middle Eastern country inextricably caught up in the diplomatic tension resulting from the Iran/Iraq war. Furthermore, many of the refugees will be Kurds. In Turkey itself, the Kurds, who constitute about a third of the population, are denied the right to speak their own language or declare their identity.

It is urgent that the problem of the 27,000 - and any further refugee situations that should arise - should be resolved immediately in a humane and civilised way. This can only be done through an official programme of resettlement, with all European countries taking their share of the refugees. Yours faithfully,
MARY DINES,
48 Brownlow Road, N11.

Mosley riots

From Mr Jeffrey Hamm

Sir, David Cross is quite mistaken (October 8) in stating that "all demonstrations by Mosley and his supporters in the East End were banned by law". Within a year of the "Battle of Cable Street" in the latter months of 1936 the Public Order Act was rushed through Parliament and came into force on January 1, 1937, banning political uniforms but not meetings or marches, which continued in East London up to the outbreak of war.

Your report in general created a rather misleading impression of the events of October 4, 1936 and thereafter. In 1969 I was ap-

Incident in Verona

From Mr Edward McMillan-Scott

MEP for York (European Democrat) (Conservative)
Sir, Mr Christopher McCall's sad tale of bag-snatching in Verona (October 6) highlights the private misery and State indifference which beset modern tourism. In only four EEC countries - Great Britain, Eire, France and West Germany - does a criminal injuries compensation board exist, available to nationals and visitors alike.

Yet bag-snatching, mugging, terrorist attacks (like the grenade which severely injured four of my Scunthorpe constituents in Greece last year) frequently occur in tourist zones on the Mediterranean coast.

The share of tourism in the balance of payments for Britain in the last "stable" year (unaffected by US decline) of 1984 was a credit of 3.9 per cent, in Italy it was 8.7, Greece 18, Spain 20.8 and Portugal 13.3 per cent, with total receipts from international tourism of about £14 billion in those four countries.

As Britain is a major "exporter" of tourists to the Mediterranean, surely our current presidency of the EEC Council gives our ministers the opportunity to press for the adoption of criminal injuries compensation schemes throughout the Community? Yours faithfully,
EDWARD McMILLAN-SCOTT,
7 Long Street,
Easingwold,
York.

proached by the BBC (in my capacity as secretary to Sir Oswald Mosley at that time) for assistance in making their programme on the matter in their *Yesterday's Witness* series. In that programme, social worker Miss Edith Ramsay admitted that the opposition to the proposed Mosley march had been largely imported. She spoke of seeing "communists from all over England possibly. Certainly large numbers came from Glasgow, and there were Glaswegians at Gardiner's Corner".

On the following Wednesday, after the Glaswegians had returned home, Mosley led a triumphant march through East London, to four large and enthusiastic meetings. Five months later, in the LCC elections of March, 1937, Mosley candidates polled an average of nearly 20 per cent of the total votes recorded (23 per cent in Bethnal Green) on a register which penalised them as at that time only householders were eligible to vote in local elections, and most of our young supporters were living with parents or in-laws.

Historical facts should now replace mythology. Yours faithfully,
JEFFREY HAMM, Secretary,
Action Society,
Nash House,
Fishponds Road, SW17,
October 6.

Setting a test for schools

From the Headmaster of Ampleforth College

Sir, All good schools (and they are many and varied in both maintained and independent sectors) have been giving much thought lately to the principal features of the GCSE examination - the ability to evaluate complex evidence according to widely agreed and carefully established criteria.

One would have expected that a publication calling itself "The Good Schools Guide" (October 6-10) would measure up to the sort of standards expected of 16 year-olds, i.e. that the evidence being evaluated would be both extensive and accurate, and that the criteria for making judgments should be seen to be carefully established and widely agreed.

The contents of the articles reflect assumptions rather than criteria. Most of these assumptions are questionable and many of them are offensive. The implied attitude to the countless good schools in the maintained sector, which educate more than 90 per cent of the population, is wholly unacceptable.

In giving such extensive coverage to this topic, *The Times* has trivialised a matter which all schools take extremely seriously and in which parents rightly expect guidance rather than gossip.

Yours faithfully,
DOMINIC MILROY,
Ampleforth College,
York,
October 9.

From Dr A. V. Antonovics

Sir, I was intrigued, in your entertaining survey of "good schools", how against various establishments such as Benenden and Rodean your investigators noted "no results quoted" or "results not available".

For a number of years now all State schools have been obliged to publish their exam results. Are others exempt from this legislation or choosing to flout it?

Yours faithfully,
A. V. ANTONOVICS,
47 Kingsmead,
Nailsea, Nr Bristol, Avon.

Sale of water

From Mr John A. C. Humphries
Sir, I was saddened to see the spectre of water privatisation revived at the Conservative conference (report, October 8).

When the Secretary of State so wisely "postponed" this controversial subject, I was chairing a wide-ranging, yet very united, committee of objectors composed of rate payers, environmental groups, trade unions and local authorities. Opposition to the Government's proposals was coming in from such disparate bodies as the CBI, the NFU, the National Consumers Council and the Association of Chief Technical Officers (who are responsible for the public safety of our sewerage systems).

All seven consumer consultative in the Thames Water region had come out in total opposition. From discussions with a number of leading Tory politicians it was evident in the party itself there was widespread alarm at the size of the banana skin being spread before it.

Perhaps it is significant that the most recent proposals have not come from the environmental Ministers, who I believe are now fully aware of the enormous legal, political and financial difficulties which water privatisation must provoke. Instead it is the Treasury who want to mount a grubby, money-grabbing operation.

When Mr Ridley so wisely "postponed", he remarked rather nicely that the Labour Party were furious because he had now "shot their fox". I am sure that the Treasury Ministers would not approve of people hunting dead foxes!

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. C. HUMPHRIES,
Deputy Chairman,
Council for Environmental Conservation,
London Ecology Centre,
80 York Way, N1.

Personal affront

From Mr A. M. Coupland

Sir, Whilst welcoming Lieutenant R.R. Best's clarification of the usage of the personal pronoun in respect of ships (October 7), I was rather surprised to learn from the Commanding Officer of HMS Mentor that "The use of signals such as 'I have lost my steering gear' or 'I have run aground' refer to the intentions and actions of the ship as represented by her commanding officer" (my emphasis).

One is naturally concerned as to quite where HMS Mentor may at present be found. Yours faithfully,
A. M. COUPLAND,
33 Bolney Avenue,
Peacochaven, East Sussex.

siastic meetings. Five months later, in the LCC elections of March, 1937, Mosley candidates polled an average of nearly 20 per cent of the total votes recorded (23 per cent in Bethnal Green) on a register which penalised them as at that time only householders were eligible to vote in local elections, and most of our young supporters were living with parents or in-laws.

Historical facts should now replace mythology. Yours faithfully,
JEFFREY HAMM, Secretary,
Action Society,
Nash House,
Fishponds Road, SW17,
October 6.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY/2

Admiralty house and the hall of Good Queen Bess

The Elizabethan Erwanon Hall, at St. Mary, near Ipswich, has a hall sporting antlers from a red deer believed to have been shot by Elizabeth I in Harstead Forest. During the 17th century it has been leased to the Admiralty and occupied by the Commander of the Shotley Royal Navy Barracks. It has been modernized and restored in recent years to show off its special features, including a galleried hall, a Jacobean staircase and ornate plasterwork.

It has seven bedrooms, a drawing room and a dining room, and there is a staff cottage converted from the old stable block standing in the grounds of more than three acres. Humberts is asking for offers around £225,000.

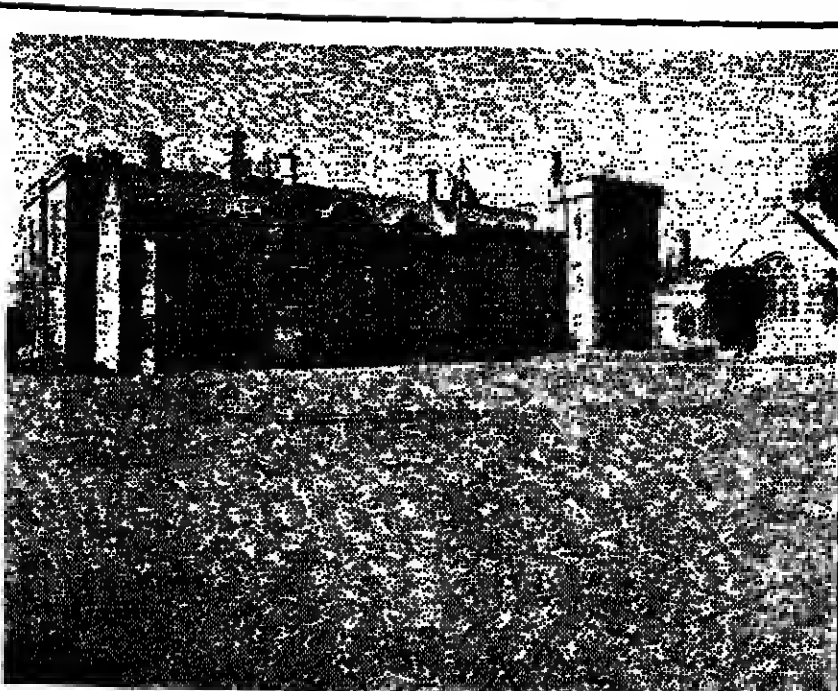
The other St Trinian's

St Trinian's Hall, near Richmond, North Yorkshire is not the school that turned out the little horrors. It is a Grade II listed Queen Anne country house dating from 1706 with fine pillars, cornices and fireplaces restored to provide a comfortable family house. It is built of stone under a tiled roof and has six reception rooms and six bedrooms. St Trinian's stands in more than two acres of gardens and a paddock, with outbuildings and a stable block. The property has planning consent for conversion to a hotel. It would also be suitable as a nursing home. Strutt & Parker's Harrogate office in conjunction with Renton and Renton, of Richmond, quote a £235,000 guide price.

The Old Parsonage at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, has been altered and extended since it was built in the early 1700s, and stands in walled gardens near the parish church. Behind its Georgian facade are three reception rooms and five bedrooms, and adjoining it are outbuildings, including a conservatory. Strutt & Parker's Harrogate office in conjunction with Lane Fox and Marsh office Cirencester office are asking for offers around £200,000.

Nash pair snapped up

The first pair of restored John Nash houses in a redevelopment on the Crown Estate in Regent's Park, London, were snapped up by a consortium of investors. The houses, Nos 6 and 7, Prince Albert Road, are phase one of the scheme and were priced at £950,000 (six bedrooms, three reception rooms) and £1.5m (seven bedrooms, four reception rooms and a swimming pool) respectively. Lassmans sold them together to an overseas buyer at close to the combined asking price. The development includes nine cream stucco houses designed by Nash in the 1830s and one newly constructed two-floor detached house.



A country mansion with Gunpowder Plot associations: Lypiatt Park

The sculptor's creation

Lypiatt Park near the village of Bisley in Gloucestershire is a historic house dating from the 14th century and retaining much of its original, although it was remodelled and extended in the 19th century. For the past 29 years the house has been owned by the sculptor Lynn Chadwick, who has stamped his own personality firmly on it, not least in painting it all white. The only concession is the domed ceiling of the inner hall, which remains painted with its star pattern. Chadwick has done much of his work there. The house - and the garden - are furnished with his metal sculptures, while the rooms too are testimony to his creations. His marble baths, including one sunk into the floor, are in several bathrooms, and the dining hall, part of the original hall, has a built-in polished stone dining table and matching sideboard designed by him. He also opened up the hall to the windows across what had been a passage, giving it much more light and creating a gallery. The castellations and towers give the impression of a feudal castle, but they were added later and the property began life as a monastic house. In 1809 Sir Jeffrey Wyatville remodelled the north front and in 1876 Thomas Henry Wyatt added the south-east wing. Each wing of the house has its own square tower, to one of which the chapel is attached by a short cloister.

Any self-respecting historic house has its associations, and the library at Lypiatt is reputedly the scene of meetings of the conspirators to the Gunpowder Plot, based on the connection between the former owners, the Throgmorton, and the plotters. Later, during the Civil Wars, Lypiatt was held for a time by Parliamentary troops because of its important strategic position, 500ft above sea level with commanding views of the road from Stroud in the Severn Valley to Cirencester and Oxford to the Thames Valley. The Grade II* listed house has a reception hall, five reception rooms, eight bedrooms and six bathrooms. There is also a self-contained annexe and flat, and two cottages. The gardens and grounds of about 10 acres have fine views, and again Chadwick has spent much time in their restoration and replanting, including a yew hedge. The kitchen gardens have peach and pear trees growing up the stable yard wall, and there are a stone pillared conservatory and a domed greenhouse. Chadwick and his wife are leaving reluctantly, to spend more time abroad, but he feels that he has done all he can at Lypiatt and needs to move on. "I really feel that I have been spoilt here," he says.

Ideal place for a buyer in the pop music industry

Within the gardens is a stable block round an open courtyard, which dates from the 19th century and was built to resemble a castle. But among the main interests at Lypiatt are the 14th-century private chapel, a Grade I listed 13th-century grange which survives in perfect condition and has a carved stone ox's head as a chute for the grain, and also a Grade I dovecote dating from the 14th century. Knight Frank & Rutley is expecting more than £1,250,000 for Lypiatt. Bill Yates, of the agents' country residential department, explains it "contains a lot of real estate in a very good area". He expects interest from Britain and overseas, and believes it could appeal to someone in the pop music industry, as it could provide plenty of room for recording studios - or it could become a country-house hotel.

PROPERTY BUYERS' GUIDE LONDON PROPERTIES

Barstow Lees DOCKLANDS OFFICE. WAPPING E1 Superb 2-bedroom Apartment. Lounge, Bedroom, Fitted Kitchen, Luxury Bathroom, Balcony, Video Entry Phone, Underground Parking. £130,000. PLYMOUTH WHARF E14 Stylish Riverside Apartment. Lounge, Bedroom, Fitted Kitchen, Fully Tiled Bathroom, Central Heating, Entry Phone. Parking space. £95,000. JAMESTOWN HARBOUR E14 Spacious Town House on Quay side position. 4 Bedrooms, Lounge, Luxury Kitchen, Bathroom & Shower room, Central Heating, Garage, Private Mooring. £175,000. WAPPING E1 Split Level Flat adjoining St. Katharine Docks. 2 Large Bedrooms, Lounge, Kitchen/Diner, Central Heating, £115,000. FRIARS MEAD E14 Recently Constructed Semi-Detached House. 2 Bedrooms, Lounge, Kitchen, Bathroom, Garden, Parking Space. £99,995. SURREY QUAY SE16 1989 Built Mews Style House. 4 Bedrooms, Lounge, Fitted Kitchen, Bathroom plus Shower Room, Central Heating, Integral Garage. £133,000. LONDON YARD E14 Split Level Apartment with River View. 3 Bedrooms, 21 Lounge, Fitted Kitchen, Bathroom plus shower room, Central Heating. £140,000. CLIPPERS QUAY E14 Extremely attractive Apartment on Waterside development. 11 Shaped Lounge, Bedroom, Fitted Kitchen, Bath room, Private Mooring. £99,000. REVELY LOCK SE-18 Semi-Detached House in Pleasant Square. 2 Double Bedrooms, 11 Shaped Lounge, Fitted Kitchen, Bathroom, Central Heating, Car Port. £72,000. CLIPPERS QUAY, E14 "MUST BE VIEWED" 2 Bedroom Waterside Apartment. 11 Shaped Lounge, Fitted Kitchen, Luxury Bathroom, Private Mooring. £110,000. "LATEST LIST OF DOCKLANDS PROPERTY AVAILABLE ON REQUEST" OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK 01-538 5535

Winkworth CENTRAL FULHAM SW6 Superb Development of Five Exclusive Luxury Homes. Very much complete and ready for almost immediate occupation we are pleased to offer the quietest development of smart London homes, well located close to the excellent amenities of Fulham Broadway. Fully fitted to an unusually high specification, these 3 bedrooms feature Poggenpohl kitchens with built appliances and come with a choice of carpets and tiling. They also have intruder alarms and the benefit of integral garages and smart landscaped patios, central heating and NHBC 10 year guarantees. We have an obligation to an early completion of the quality of design and finish and as only three houses are available would suggest an inspection at the earliest opportunity. Viewing is easily arranged through this office. 40 New Kings Road, London SW6. 01-731 3388 A DEVELOPMENT BY WESTERN DEVELOPMENT LTD

J. TREVOR & SONS GROSVENOR SQUARE MAYFAIR W1 An impressive fourth floor apartment with spacious accommodation ideal for entertaining in probably the most prestigious block of the Grosvenor Gardens. 307 Drawing Room, Separate Dining Room, 3 Reception, Fitted Kitchen, CH & CW, Lits, 24 ft Porters etc. Lease 47 years. Offers invited in region of £725,000. Sole Agents. Tel 01-584 5182. SOUTH STREET MAYFAIR W1 A substantial corner family house with character requiring some attention. Principal bedroom with an en-suite dressing room and bathroom. 2 further double bedrooms with en-suite bathrooms, 21 Reception Rooms, Fitted Kitchen, Cloakroom and Staff accommodation of Bedroom, Bathroom, and Utility Room. Independent Gas Central Heating, Double Glazing, burglar alarm etc. Lease 54 years. Offers invited in region of £985,000. Sole Agents. Tel 01-584 5182. RADNOR PLACE HYDE PARK ESTATE W2 A magnificent family house built to a very high standard. 4 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms, 5 Reception Rooms (including stunning 30' Lounge with roof terrace), Gym/Sauna, Fitted Kitchen, Cloakroom, Double Garage and Servants' Quarters. Independent Gas Central Heating, Double Glazing, Burglar Alarm, etc. Lease 45 years. £475,000. Sole Agents. Tel 01-584 5182.

48, 49 & 50 Evelyn Gardens SW7 A luxury interior designed conversion of three period buildings in a prime residential area. The property offers a selection of spacious apartments with 1, 2 or 3 bedrooms and a magnificent penthouse spanning the development. Amenities include: 6 person passenger lift, Video interphones, Burglar alarm, Luxury Bathrooms, Marble tiled bathrooms, Independent gas central heating, Carpets and curtains, Balconies, terraces and communal gardens. Showings open 11.00am-5.00pm weekdays. 11.00am-4.00pm weekends. A joint development by Warwick Balfour Properties Ltd and Plummer Ltd. Joint sole agents FARLEY & CO. CLUTTONS. AYLESFORD. Telephone 01-991 1243. Telephone 01-991 2583.

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK 55 LANCASTER GATE LONDON W2 24 Luxury Apartments Created to meet the Demands of Today's Sophisticated Buyer. 1, 2, & 3 Bedrooms £95,000 - £265,000. 125 Year Leases. Views to Hyde Park. Independent Heating & Hot Water. Video Entry Phone Security System. Passenger Lift. Resident Portage. Fully Equipped Kitchens. Sturgis STUART WILSON. 01-730 9291. 01-724 0241. SHOW FLAT OPEN DAILY 10.00am - 6.00pm 01-724 6888

MORTGAGES & REMORTGAGES FROM 8 1/2% FREE SURVEY. 100% UP TO £150,000. 95% UP TO £500,000. 80% NO PROOF OF INCOME. 4 X SINGLE INCOME. 3 X JOINT INCOME. RING: 01-435 3138. Windsor Mortgage Services. 28b Hampstead High Street NW3 1QA.

RE-MORTGAGES / MORTGAGES. No Survey Fees - No Legal Fees. No Arrangement Fees. Competitive Rates and Terms. Non-Status - Any Purpose. Endowment Linked or Tax Efficient. Pension Schemes. Phone Raymond Brett & Co. Milton Keynes (0908) 368071. PROMPT MORTGAGE OFFER.

NORTH OF THE THAMES. BARNBURY. A magnificent period residential house in a prime location in the heart of the Barnbury district. 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, 21 lounge, 21 dining room, 21 kitchen, 21 bathroom, 21 shower room, 21 terrace, 21 garden, 21 garage, 21 driveway, 21 parking space, 21 driveway, 21 parking space, 21 driveway, 21 parking space. £140,000. Winkworth & Co. 01-584 2480.

37 GRANVILLE SQUARE LONDON WC1. In a delightful Garden Square, two newly converted 99 year lease two bedroom two living room £175,000, £95,000, £105,000. Viewing today 10.00 am to 5.00 pm. Telephone: 01-449 2015 or 01-899 3495 (T).

LONDON YARD LAST FEW REMAINING UNITS! On this stunning riverside development in the heart of London Docklands, built amidst attractive water-gardens and alongside the Thames. CALL NOW FOR DETAILS. View today: London Yard. 2 Amsterdam Road. 2 Manchester Road. London E14 9JH. Telephone: 01 987 4473. PARRIS & QUIRK Chartered Surveyors.

RESIDENTIAL. 20 Montpelier Street, Knightsbridge SW7 1HE. 01-584 6106.

FINCHLEY W2. Large family home, 5 beds, 2 baths, Edwardian terrace, converted to 11 apartments, full GCH, small garden, quality carpets and curtains, outstanding value. £125,000. NO AGENT. TEL: 01-445-2309.

LIQUIDATION SALE. Cadogan Gardens SW3. Exclusive residence in newly renovated building. 4 bedrooms, 31/2 reception rooms, marble bathrooms, 21 bathroom, 21 shower room, 21 terrace, 21 garden, 21 driveway, 21 parking space, 21 driveway, 21 parking space. £250,000. View by appointment. TEL: 01-584 5182.

Winkworth MORTGAGES. TERMS NOW AVAILABLE. 3/4 times income or 3 times joint income. 100% mortgages available up to £100,000 (with no upper limit). No evidence of income required for loans up to £250,000 for qualifying Applicants. MIFAS facility available over £30,000. Re-mortgages for qualifying purposes. Ring 01-235 0691. For full information Open until 8pm today. Winkworth Financial Services. 25a Motcomb Street. London SW1.

DRUCE Style and Space in Listed Square. GRAND OPEN DAY Cleveland Square. Come and view some magnificently restored apartments all with terraces and balconies overlooking beautiful communal gardens, ultra modern kitchens, luxurious bathrooms, long leases. £245,000 - £355,000. Show flats open Saturday 18th and Sunday 19th October, 10 am - 5 pm.

LONSDALE SQUARE N1 GRADE II LISTED 1830's. Magnificent five floored family house set in quiet corner of a favoured garden square in conservation area. In superb order throughout, light and elegant accommodation, retaining period features comprising 28 x 14' through reception room, 38 x 18' family/lounge area, master bedroom/luxury bathroom suite, further 4 double bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 w.c.'s, utility room, etc. Sit in west facing sunny walled garden. Gas CH and entrance phone/information on every floor. OFFERS IN EXCESS OF £500,000 FREEHOLD. J.S.A. HOLDEN MATTHEW 228 1913 and HOTELBACK DESAIOT 228 9180.

BATTERSEA. Rare opportunity to purchase 3 bedroom cottage. Stoops throw from Chelsea, 50ft South facing garden, double reception, well fitted kitchen & breakfast room, huge bathroom, good condition throughout. £175,000. Edwio Evans. 228 0051.

WESTMINSTER. Exclusive 4 bedroom flat, 3 on suite bedrooms & shower. 21 reception, bar, dining rm, new fully fit kit. Just decorated & opt. All amenities. £265,000. PEMBERIDGE VILLAS V4. A stunning 2 level apartment with every facility. 3 bedrooms, 3 reception, 3 baths, fully fitted kitchen. £275,500. PHONE 01-221 2221.

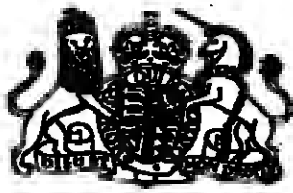
MAYFAIR. 2 excellent investment properties. 83 year lease, £182,000. Attractive 1st floor, 1 bedroom flat with low outgoings. 967 sq ft lease, £180,000. Large, air-conditioned, luxury 1 bedroom, 2 reception flat in prestigious block with management, maid service, parking & car parking. SCOTT, GARDNER & CO. 153, Gloucester Rd, London SW7. 01 373 7882.

Conveyancing £280 by City Solicitors (+ VAT and disbursements) for buying or selling your home in the usual way on prices up to £50,000. Ring for quotes on a light figure. BARRETT'S SOLICITORS, 41 BISHOPSGATE ST, LONDON EC4A. TELEPHONE: 01-445 5521.

CONVEYANCING £230+ VAT & DISBURSEMENTS ON REGISTERED FREEHOLD CONVEYANCING. WE CAN ALSO SELL YOUR HOME THROUGH OUR ESTATE AGENCY DEPARTMENT. WRITTEN QUOTATIONS & DETAILS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST. CORNILLIE & CO SOLICITORS. 01-729 4360.

JOHN D WOOD & CO. EMBANKMENT GARDENS, SW3. £122,000. New 2 bedroom and sunny terrace flat on lower ground floor of large purpose built house, in quiet location off the Embankment, immaculately well decorated with large high ceilinged reception room and 2 bedrooms, 21 bath, 21 terrace, 21 garden, 21 driveway, 21 parking space, 21 driveway, 21 parking space. £122,000. J.S.A. Holden Matthews 01-228 1913 and Hotelback Desaiot 01-226 0160.

MADA VALE. Exclusive conversion 7 flats: 3 beds, 11/2 bath (£95,000), 2 beds (£135,000) or 3 beds (£165,000). Gas CH, Daily throughout. BUY DIRECT FROM DEVELOPER. NEW THIS WEEK! STARLICK LTD. 0783 75161. Office hours.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE October 14: His Excellency Dr Marcello Marten was received in audience by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Anne...

KENSINGTON PALACE October 14: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, this morning at Kensington Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Jackson...

Meeting English-Speaking Union The Archbishop of Canterbury gave the opening address at a conference arranged by the International Peace Academy and the English-Speaking Union at Dartmouth House yesterday...

Marriage Mr R.H. Del Mar and Mrs E.B. McLaren The marriage took place on Saturday October 11, 1986, in Bishop's Walkham, Hampshire...

Christening The Princess of Wales is one of the sponsors for the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs James Lonsdale who was christened Leonora Diana Fiona by the Rev Ivor Marsh...

Halley memorial A memorial to Edmund Halley will be unveiled in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey during a special service on Thursday, November 13, 1986, at 5.30 pm...

Service reception The Queen's Regiment Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fieldhouse, Chief of the Defence Staff, was the guest of honour at a reception given by the Queen's Regiment and the former Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment yesterday at the Telegraph Inn, Putney Heath...

Appointments Latest appointments include: Lord Justice Bingham to be a Privy Counsellor on his appointment as a Lord Justice of Appeal...

Knighthoods for judges Knighthoods have been conferred on Mr Justice Potts, Mr Justice Roushier and Mr Justice Ian Kennedy on their appointment as Justices of the High Court...

Sale room

Meagre demand for inro and netsuke

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's tried to sell the collection of Japanese inro and netsuke belonging to a Belgian businessman yesterday with only limited success...

Sotheby's have now transferred their mixed property sales of oak furniture to Billingshurst, their Sussex saleroom, and yesterday's sale made £155,518 with five per cent left unsold...

This gives a more reliable reading of the state of the oak market than the Cold Overton collection sale in London last week, which was a special event...

The first two sessions of Sotheby's Amsterdam sale of decorative arts secured a total of £108,459 with 11 per cent left unsold...

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR JOHN CLUTTON-BROCK

Improving safety of anaesthesia

Professor John Clutton-Brock, anaesthetist, who did valuable work to make anaesthesia safer for the patient, died on October 13. He was 73...

a profoundly inquisitive nature. His particular interest in the functions of the brain made him one of the early clinical experts in electroencephalography...

DR KENNETH LAMBERT

Dr Kenneth Lambert, analytical psychologist and author, who made important contributions to the contemporary reassessment of Jung's theories, died on October 5. He was 76...

the views of others he also enjoyed crossing swords in controversy. During his years as an analyst his time and wisdom were also in demand as a supervisor and lecturer...



Mrs Barbara Woodhouse, the television personality, who suffered a stroke two years ago, yesterday helped to launch an appeal for dog owners to contribute towards the National Stroke Campaign...

Forthcoming marriages

- Mr D.G.C. Thomson and Miss A.M. Maccoy The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs George Langton Kendall...

Birthdays today

Sir George Bishop, 73; Mr H. M. C. Farwell, 73; Professor J. K. Galbraith, 78; the Very Rev E. W. Heaton, 66; Sir John Martin, 82; Mr George Sava, 83; Baroness Scrota, 67; Lieutenant-General Sir William Stratton, 85; Mr Roscoe Tanner, 34; Mr Justice Vinelott, 63; General Sir Richard Ward, 69.

Receptions

Migraine Trust The Mayor and Mayoress of Kensington and Chelsea, Mr William R. Dowson, Chairman of the Migraine Trust, and Mrs Dowson, and Dr F. Clifford Rose, symposium chairman, and Mrs Clifford Rose received the guests at a reception held last night at the Tara Hotel, Kensington...

Luncheons

Pipeline Industries Guild Mr Kenneth Roberts, President of the Pipeline Industries Guild, was host at the annual luncheon held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms...

Service dinner

Royal Artillery Commandant The Colonels of the Royal Regiment of Artillery held their annual dinner at the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich, last night...

Service reception

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Knighthoods for judges

Knighthoods have been conferred on Mr Justice Potts, Mr Justice Roushier and Mr Justice Ian Kennedy on their appointment as Justices of the High Court...

BACK SUFFERERS! The relief you've been waiting for. AS SEEN ON T.V. WRONG: a sagging bed can aggravate back pain. RIGHT: the OBAS bed gives correct support to each vertebrae, helping to bring them into their natural position and relieve back pain.

Science report Fresh optimism over whale numbers By Tony Samstag A study of blue and humpback whales indicates that they have increased their population to the point where they may be out of danger of extinction...

Dinners HM Government Mr Christopher Patten, Minister for Overseas Development, was host at a dinner held at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of Mr Piet Bukman, Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation...

COL CHARLES FITZGERALD Colonel Charles G. FitzGerald, who died at Arlington, Virginia, on October 5, aged 68, played an influential behind-the-scenes role as an American specialist on Soviet affairs and as an arms control negotiator...

MOST REV JOHN McLENEY The Most Rev John J. McEneaney, SJ, Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese of Kingston, Jamaica, from 1967 until 1970, died on October 5. He was 90...

COL CHARLES FITZGERALD Colonel Charles G. FitzGerald, who died at Arlington, Virginia, on October 5, aged 68, played an influential behind-the-scenes role as an American specialist on Soviet affairs and as an arms control negotiator...

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Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET FT 30 Share 1262.3 (-13.1) FT-SE 100 1592.5 (-19.8) Bargains 30299 USM (Datastream) 123.41 (-0.15) THE POUND US Dollar 1.4365 (+0.0025) W German mark 2.8349 (-0.0023) Trade-weighted 67.6 (+0.1)

OTT bid cleared

The Department of Trade and Industry has cleared the way for Mr Ron Brierley, the New Zealand entrepreneur, to bid for Ocean Transport and Trading by not referring his hostile bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (Richard Lander writes).

Crystalate in US purchase

Crystalate Holdings, the rationalized electronics group, is paying \$30.6 million (£21.4 million) for RPD, a US electronic components company based in North Carolina.

Apex offer

The Apex Group, a New Zealand company 48 per cent owned by Kupe Investments, will today make a 160p per share tender offer for 23.42 million shares in Property Holding and Investment Trust.

Paterson up

Paterson Zochonis, the West African trader, reported pretax profits up 10 per cent to £42.3 million on turnover down 13 per cent to £242 million for the year to May 31. The dividend is increased by 10 per cent to 6.5p net.

LIG abroad

London International Group is launching a depositary receipts facility in the US next month, to broaden its international shareholding. Each depositary receipt will represent 5 shares.

Seafood deal

Hillsdown Holdings is acquiring a minority interest in Clearwater Fine Foods, a Canadian seafood company, and a 51 per cent stake in Sea Farm (Shearwater), a British processed fish producer.

CU unit trust

Commercial Union Assurance is to set up a unit trust company, increasing its expansion into financial services.

MARKET SUMMARY News Analysis 26 Money Mkts 28 C News 26 Foreign Exch 28 Appointments 26 Traded Opt 28 Comment 27 Unit Trusts 28 Sydney 27 Commodities 28 Stock Market 28 USM Prices 30 Wall Street 28 Share Prices 31

STOCK MARKETS New York 1902.59 (+4.22) Tokyo 17318.07 (-20.66) Hong Kong 2249.22 (-30.30) Amsterdam Gen 174.2 (-0.2) Sydney AO 1350.5 (+12.2) Frankfurt 1996.8 (+19.1) Brussels General 3775.41 (-16.31) Paris CAC 386.1 (-0.6) Zurich SKA General n/a London closing prices Page 31

INTEREST RATES London: Bank Base: 11% 3-month interbank 11%-11% 3-month eligible bills 10%-10% buying rate US: Prime Rate 7% Federal Funds 5% Treasury Bills 5.09-5.07% 30-year bonds 9% 94-94

CURRENCIES London: £ \$1.4365 £ DM 2.3745 £ Sfr 2.3199 £ FF 6.4870 £ Yen 221.00 £ Indus 108.9 ECU 20.73818 New York: \$ £ 0.6970 DM \$1.9375 Sfr \$1.1555 FF \$6.4870 Yen \$221.00 Indus \$108.9 ECU \$20.73818

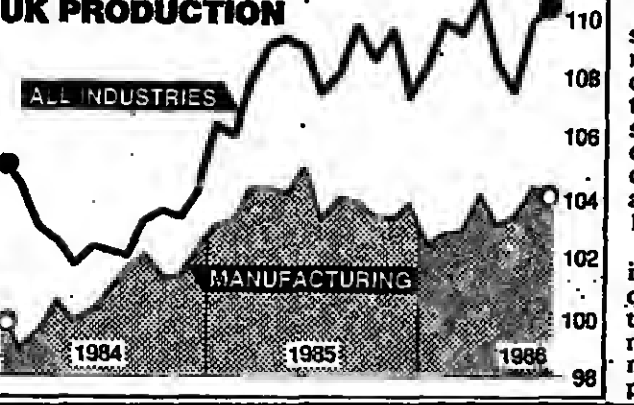
NORTH SEA OIL Brent (Dec) pm \$14.15 bid (\$13.85) Dances latest trading price

Bank to run trial gilt auctions early next year

The Bank of England yesterday gave warning that it would be conducting experiments early next year in gilt auctions, similar to auctions of US government bonds. It also outlined proposals for the way it would raise funds in the gilt-edged market once the market structure had changed after October 27. In a consultative document entitled 'The Future Structure of the Gilt Edged Market: Official Operations', the Bank outlined its plans for using traditional gilt funding techniques after the market changes from a system of brokers and jobbers to one with 27 primary market makers. Its aim of maintaining a stable and liquid market will remain paramount, but greater flexibility is required to accommodate the larger number of market participants. The present system of tendering for gilts, when market participants bid for new stock against a secret striking price set by the Bank, and "tranches" when further issues of existing stock are made, will continue. Market-makers will be able to bid for tap stocks and tranches on an individual or tender basis. If a single market-maker bids for stock independently, he should be able to benefit from his initiative and is likely to be given stock at his price. However, if a number of market-makers - likely to mean more than three or four - make simultaneous bids, the Bank will hold an impromptu tender. All bidders will be told they are in a tender and asked to submit no more than four bids. The Bank will be prepared to receive bids 10 minutes before the market opens at 9am and to complete the process within the following 10 minutes. The possibility of using the new interdealer brokers in the system had been suggested, but the paper makes clear that the Bank does not intend to use them. Although it does not rule out using them in the future, it believes that to use them so early would risk damaging the development of the IDBs into useful participants in the market. The Bank said that the new system had been tried at part of the gilt market rehearsal 10 days ago and had worked with considerable success. The paper outlines proposals for the way market-makers will be able to switch different stocks with the Bank and adjustments in the way it will buy stock in the secondary market. The Bank said that it intended to discuss a system of auctioning gilts with market-makers before the end of the year, with the aim of trying it out next spring. An auction system would be used alongside the present systems used by the Bank, but it said that auctions had the advantage of greater certainty over timing, allowing a more predictable flow of funding. Comment, page 27

Industrial output stagnates despite increased spending

Industrial production in Britain remains flat, according to the latest official figures. The sluggishness of domestic output, taken in conjunction with buoyant consumer spending, explains the recent run of large trade deficits. Manufacturing output fell by 0.3 per cent in August. Output in the engineering, metals, vehicle production, and food, drink and tobacco industries declined. In the June-August period, manufacturing output was up by 0.6 per cent compared with the previous three months, but broadly unchanged over the corresponding period last year. Officials said that the underlying trend for manufacturing is flat. Industrial production as a whole, including North Sea oil output, rose by 0.6 per cent in August, mainly due to a 2.6 per cent rise in energy output. But in the latest three months, industrial production was down by 0.3 per cent. Its level was 1 per cent up on the corresponding period last year. The figures show that the pause in economic activity was continuing over the summer. Most worryingly, output of the consumer goods industry was flat - up by just 0.5 per cent in the latest three months - while consumer spending has been growing at a rate of 4-5 per cent. Chemicals output, helped by the pound's fall, rose 3 per cent in the June-August period; metals output was up by 2 per cent and output of other manufacturing industries rose by 1 per cent. But output of engineering and allied industries; food, drink and tobacco and clothing, was little changed. Manufacturing output has still not regained the level it reached in the second quarter of last year, although industrial production as a whole is slightly higher. Even so, the evidence is growing that a cyclical peak in economic activity was reached in spring 1985. Since the last trough in industrial output in the first quarter of 1981, total production industries' output has risen by 14.9 per cent and manufacturing output by 12.2 per cent.



Manufacturing output has still not regained the level it reached in the second quarter of last year, although industrial production as a whole is slightly higher. Even so, the evidence is growing that a cyclical peak in economic activity was reached in spring 1985. Since the last trough in industrial output in the first quarter of 1981, total production industries' output has risen by 14.9 per cent and manufacturing output by 12.2 per cent.

TV-am profits on target with rise of 135%

TV-am, the independent breakfast television company which came to the Unlisted Securities Market in July, made pretax profits in the six months to July 31 of just under £4 million, a rise of 135 per cent on the previous first-half's £1.69 million. The company is well on target to meet its forecast, made at the time of the flotation, of pretax profits of at least £7.5 million in the year to the end of January. Advertising remains buoyant, TV-am said. The shares eased 8p to 187p, compared with an offer price of 130p. The issue was nearly 10 times subscribed and shares have reached a high in recent weeks of 195p.

Peachey £10m profits match record level

The Peachey Property Corporation is showing pretax profits of £10.23 million for the year ended June 24 1986, almost equal to the record level of £10.29 million for the previous financial year. Net asset value has risen by 10 per cent, to 358p per share over the same period the previous year. Net rental income rose by 45 per cent to £11.20 million. This figure reflects a year's benefit from the £28.2 million purchase of a property portfolio from Lloyds Bank Property Company in May 1985, and the £16.02 million purchase of a mainly retail portfolio from Legal & General, the insurance company, at the beginning of this year. It is unlikely to be repeated next year. Mr John Brown, the company's managing director, expects profits to fall by 10 per cent next year, on this year's exceptional figures. Not only is rental income unlikely to rise so much, but the windfall profits from selling Peachey's former primary interest, residential property, will disappear. The portfolio revaluation shows an increase of 6.73 per cent, with property assets exceeding £180 million. Carnaby Street in London's West End, which accounts for 13 per cent of the portfolio, has increased in value from £20 million to £34 million in two and a half years. Rents there have gone up from £35 a sq ft to about £75 a sq ft since Peachey bought the estate. The issue means its earnings per share are down to 19.7p from 21.7p on an enlarged share issue. The final dividend will be 9p per share compared with 8p in 1985.

More power to Lloyd's chief

Lloyd's insurance market yesterday announced that new power to initiate spot checks on underwriting agents and brokers will be vested in Mr Alan Lord, the chief executive and deputy chairman of the market, who is an outsider and not a market member. Announcing the formation of a general review department, Mr Lord said the measure would bring Lloyd's into line with developments at other self-regulatory organizations. The review department will monitor compliance with Lloyd's regulations and carry out spot checks if there is prima facie evidence of something wrong, Mr Lord said. He denied that the move was made to placate Sir Patrick Neill, who is presently conducting a government-commissioned inquiry into the adequacy of investor protection at Lloyd's. He said the move had been under consideration since last autumn. He said there had been no opposition to the chief executive assuming the power to launch reviews on market members without having to clear the matter with the chairman, who is a market member. The balance of power between outsiders and market members on the ruling council of Lloyd's is a fine one. Some believe it will be crucial in deciding whether Lloyd's stays outside the jurisdiction of the Securities and Investment Board, or whether it is brought into line with other SROs which are subject to its rule. Lloyd's also announced yesterday that subscriptions and central fund contributions would remain unchanged for



Mr John Gunn, the new chief executive of British & Commonwealth Shipping, seated, with three new directors, from left, Mr Charles Cary-Elwes, Mr Julian Lee, and Mr Peter Goldie

Opec near to final meeting on oil quotas

The 13 Opec oil ministers are now locked in an intense round of what one described yesterday as "chisel trading" to finalize a new quota agreement to increase the world oil price. By today Opec hopes to be in a position to call a full ministerial meeting to discuss approval for the new quota system. The committee formed to work on the system is going through the delegations in alphabetical order. By last night it had had discussions with the first six, from Algeria to Iraq. Today it will meet the remaining seven states including both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, who are determined to have the new system, unanimously approved. Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani said yesterday that his country was determined that the current state of comparative stability in the oil markets should be maintained. Both the Saudi Arabian and the Kuwaiti oil ministers have been told by their heads of state to insist on a new system to replace and build on the current arrangements introduced two months ago, which led to prices moving from \$10 to \$15 a barrel. The Opec target of \$17 to \$19 a barrel oil by the end of the year still remains in force. News Analysis, page 26

Gunn takes the helm at B&C

Less than a year after joining the board, Mr John Gunn yesterday took over as chief executive of British & Commonwealth Shipping, the aviation and financial services group. His promotion is part of a big reshuffle which signals the end of the Cayzer dynasty - which has been involved with the business for more than 100 years - and an aggressive expansion likely to lead to acquisitions. As part of the friendly handover of power, Mr Gunn, aged 44, who created the successful Exco money broking company, plans a complete review of the business which could lead to the disposal of around £200 million of unwanted assets and an expansion of its activities. Mr Gunn said that the ageing board - still headed by Lord Cayzer, aged 76 - had recognized the need for new blood. He said the family interest, represented through Caledonia Investments which owns 46 per cent of B&C, was prepared to back the move into new ventures even if it meant dilution of its own equity. "The thrust will be to refine the business down to identifiable areas so that we have fewer but larger businesses which, where possible, will be subsidiaries rather than associates," Mr Gunn said. Mr Gunn would not discuss his own service contract but said he had joined the company last year on a "handshake". However, it was likely that if the business performed well this year, his pay package, together with options, could be worth about £500,000. As part of the boardroom shake-up, Mr Gunn is joined by Mr Charles Cary-Elwes, corporate development manager of the group, and executives from three of its offshoots. Mr Julian Lee, chairman of Kaines Corporation, the commodities trader, Mr Peter Goldie, chief executive of Abaco, the finance house, and Mr Paul Myers, chief executive of Gartmore Investment Management.

Rough diamond price rises by 7%

The Central Selling Organization, the South African cartel which markets 80 per cent of the world's diamonds, yesterday announced a 7 per cent rise in the price of rough stones, its second increase in six months. The rise confirmed the rapid improvement in the diamond market this year after the severe slump in the early part of the decade when investment demand collapsed. A spokesman for the CSO, said sales have been helped considerably this year by the fall in the dollar's value which has made polished diamonds cheaper outside the United States, particularly in Japan, a major user of large stones. The CSO has already reported sales of \$1.2 billion (£836 million) in the first half of 1986, 45 per cent higher than a year earlier. Prices will be raised for all grades of diamonds except the lowest quality heart and drilling varieties from the year's penultimate sight or session on November 3. The previous increase, which averaged 7 1/2 per cent, came into effect in May. Before that, selling prices had been held for three years as De Beers battled to restore the market to order by withholding stones from the London sights.

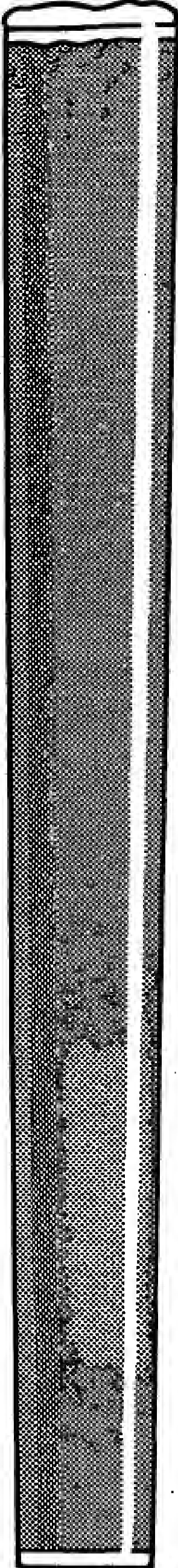
Glaxo claims 10% of UK market

Glaxo Holdings announced yesterday that it has a 10 per cent share of the British pharmaceuticals market, a unique achievement in a major market. It is now the ninth biggest pharmaceuticals company. Its anti-ulcer product ranitidine, principally marketed as the drug Zantac, has a 49 per cent world market share. The company's pretax profits for the year to the end of June rose from £402.9 million to £511.6 million. Earnings per share rose from 37.4p to 54.1p. A final dividend of 10p was declared making a total of 14p for the year compared to 10p in 1984-85. An exceptional charge of £15 million was taken above the line associated with the recall of goods by Farley Health Products. Tempus, page 27

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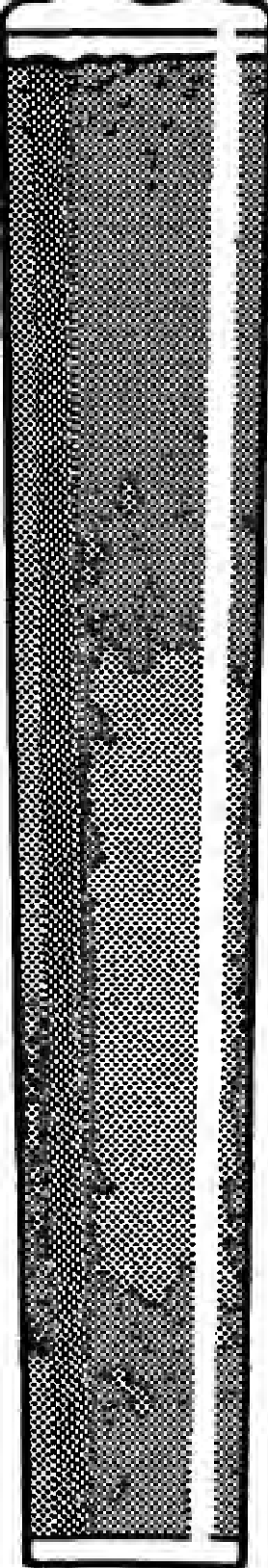
BASS

Bass PLC
Turnover in year ending
30 September 1985 £2,410,000,000
Source: Annual Report 5/12/85



WHITBREAD

Whitbread and Company PLC
Turnover in year ending
1 March 1986 £1,533,000,000
Source: Annual Report 5/10/86



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Pilkington to buy Swedlow

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Swedlow, the Californian company which makes parts for high-performance aircraft, has pulled out of an agreement to merge with PPG Industries of Pittsburgh.

The company will instead join forces with the British glass manufacturer, Pilkington.

Swedlow said it had ended the agreement to be bought by PPG Industries and agreed to an offer by Pilkington Holdings Inc.

The PPG agreement, which was reached in August last year, called for a sale price of \$32.60 a share. But the transaction was delayed by the Federal Trade Commission, which challenged it on anti-trust grounds, Swedlow said.

The company said that the terms of the Pilkington offer were essentially the same as those contained in the PPG agreement and provided additionally for a share price of \$33.40 if the merger were completed on or after January 1 of next year.

Swedlow shareholders holding about 49 per cent of the company's shares, are expected to agree to sell to Pilkington at the same price.

They also plan to give the buyer a proxy to vote those shares when the proposed transaction is submitted to shareholders, the company said.

Swedlow's board is to meet today to consider the offer, a spokesman for the company said.

Bahrain plans full stock exchange to boost its economy

Bahrain (Reuters) - Bahrain's Cabinet is expected to give the go-ahead by the end of December for the Gulf state's first full stock exchange, to enhance its status as a leading regional financial centre, a government adviser said.

Mr Fawzi Behzad, stock exchange adviser at the Commerce and Agriculture Ministry, said a trading floor for the exchange would be opened after new legislation had been sanctioned.

"We are awaiting the decision of the Ministerial Legal Committee... We expect this before the end of 1986," he said.

Bankers see plans to set up a stock exchange as an integral part of the Cabinet's package, unveiled in August, to stimulate the domestic economy.

Bahrain - although a minor oil producer - has been hit like other Gulf states by falling oil prices and a regional economic downturn.

Some international banks, which helped to make Bahrain a regional financial centre during the oil-boom days of the 1970s and 1980s, have been reducing staff because accumulated bad loans are proving a severe drag on profits.

The new exchange is expected to boost Bahrain's economy. It could attract capital from other Gulf states, particularly Kuwait, where confidence in shares suffered with the \$95 billion (\$57 billion) crash of its unofficial stock market in 1982.

Although Bahrain has grown into a leading financial centre, with 170 local and international banks crowded into a sea-front area, its stock market has remained severely underdeveloped, bankers say.

At present the market is partly in the hands of 17 licensed brokers: local bus-

nessmen operating by telephone mainly from the souk, or market area, of the old town.

But most trading in the 34 Bahraini companies is carried out by investors directly, and often fails to be registered.

The new legislation will require all transactions to be conducted through brokers licensed by the exchange.

Mr Behzad said that in the medium-term the exchange would try to foster bigger brokerage firms with stronger capital backing. This would enable them to conduct larger share transactions.

The start will be modest, Mr Behzad said. But later, the stock exchange board will consider listing other companies based in other Gulf states.

In a third stage, probably further away, the market intends to invite multi-national firms to seek listings.

Thatcher's man helps in sell-offs

The Government's privatisation programme has resulted in growing advisory business overseas.

NIM Rothschild has been made adviser to the Turkish government for the privatisation of the pulp and paper industry, and to the Jamaican government for the privatisation of the island's largest bank, the National Commercial Bank.

The team handling the contracts is headed by a director, Mr John Redwood, formerly head of Mrs Thatcher's policy unit.

The flotation of Jamaica's National Commercial Bank involves expanding the island's stock market before

the shares can be sold. Wider share ownership is an important aspect of state asset sales, and will appeal to the governments embarking on privatisation.

Rothschild's contracts show privatisation is gaining popularity in the developing countries.

News analysis

Why Opec refuses to force the pace to help West out of a spot

While the 13 Opec nations struggle in Geneva to find a new output quota system to drive oil prices back upwards the oil consumers are left to dip nervously in and out of the spot markets to maintain their supplies.

The industrialized world's view of Opec's apparent indecision is that it typifies an organization which has lost out only control of the world oil market but control of its own membership.

The Opec view is that its indecision is a sign that it is taking the issues before it more seriously than ever before. It also feels it needs to emerge from the Geneva meeting with a new quota system which will be fair to all its members, which can be easily enforced and which will allow just enough oil to come on to the market each month to meet demand and gradually move the price upwards.

However, can such an organization realistically achieve such aims? Two of its members, Iran and Iraq, have been involved in a long and bloody war and even as the delegates sit opposite each other at the Geneva conference table news of strike and counter-strike emerges from Tehran and Baghdad.

Some of its member countries are among the poorest in the world while others are undoubtedly the richest, which makes it difficult to believe that they share the same economic goals and have the same revenue needs from their oil fields.

It is such diverse factors which make it difficult for the Opec president, Mr Rilwani Lukman, to force the pace towards the early announce-

ment that the oil and stock markets are awaiting.

While he is among the most able of the 13 oil ministers in Opec, his elevation to the presidency after only months as his country's oil minister is in itself a manifestation of the internal problems the cartel faces. He is one of only three ministers - the other two are Dr Subroto, the Indonesian; and Dr Arturo Grisanti from Venezuela - who are politically acceptable to both Iran and Iraq.

The argument over the criteria which should be used to work out how new quotas should be distributed also indicates the differing attitudes among each delegation. The basis for the new system is that each country should be allocated a fixed percentage of an overall output ceiling set regularly by Opec to reflect demand.

Although seeming a simple solution it would be a significant breakthrough. It would mean that ministers could take a day rather than weeks to give the oil market the news it needs to base its pricing decisions.

However, how the percentages should be calculated is proving a seemingly impossible task. Libya, for instance, suggested that among the factors considered should be population in relation to land area - a suggestion which would mean a considerably larger share of the overall ceiling for itself.

Kuwait, in an attempt to get the discussions back on to a more serious footing, highlighted the trivialization of the discussions by countering that its percentage should be linked to the number of air

conditioning units it has, or if this was not acceptable the number of air tickets Kuwaitis bought each year to escape from the summer heat.

For a brief period some of the delegations thought that the Kuwait oil minister was being serious, but his suggestions served their purpose and talks are now centred around such issues as levels of reserves, historical production and the technical ability to produce oil.

As one delegate put it: "We are now trying to marry the science of economics with the art of politics". That Opec is, in this time, serious in finding a firm solution, rather than its traditional fudge and compromise, was put forcefully by its president, Mr Lukman. He is due in London in just over a week and if he is to have any success in winning support or even sympathy for the Opec position from Britain's Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, he will have to arrive as the head of an organization which has shown it can act positively.

He said in Geneva that he still hopes that Britain will follow Norway's lead and cooperate with production cuts to ease the oversupply situation.

"Even more important than any psychological impact Norway's action has had, is the fact that an industrialized country has thought it wise, proper and justified to regulate the supply of oil on the market."

"This is very significant, coming as it did at a time when other industrialized countries who produce oil are spreading ideology orientated

concepts of the so-called free market being the best tool to achieve equilibrium in the supply and demand in the world oil.

"History tells us that even in a free market economy like the United States government intervention was once necessary to regulate oil supplies in a way which matched them to demand.

"It is also a well known historical fact that when the world oil trade was dominated by the major international oil companies, prior to Opec's price takeover, the formation of the price structure and stability in the market were achieved through regulatory planning of the amount of oil supply entering international trade."

Mr Lukman is still confident that the Opec system which will emerge from Geneva will be hailed as a significant step forward.

He said: "It should be reiterated that oil market stability is no longer our sole responsibility. This must be clearly understood.

"In the type of situation which we have recently experienced in the oil industry there are no winners or losers. Experience has shown that today's winners could well be tomorrow's losers. It is in our best interest to break the vicious circle through dialogue and co-operation among Opec producers, non-Opec producers and consumers."

Whether Mr Lukman's hopes of a new agreement will be fulfilled today remains to be seen, but other delegates feel that the time has come to take a firm decision. One of the Venezuelans said: "If we are here in Geneva any longer the Swiss will ask us to apply for resident's permits."

COMPANY NEWS

WIDNEY: The company has entered into a conditional agreement for the acquisition of Imlok, from Imhof-Bedco Standard Products, for £250,000, the consideration to be satisfied by the issue of 833,334 new Widney ordinary shares. Imlok business will be transferred to Widney's Birmingham factory.

IEL: Industrial Equity Ltd is raising Aus\$106.20 million (£47 million) through a placement of 15 million shares at Aus\$7.08 each to widen its institutional shareholder base and provide funds for expansion.

QUEL: Interim dividend 2.1p (2p), payable on December 1. Six months to July 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 50,614 (42,615), operating profit 8,238 (7,184), profit before tax 7,160 (5,710), profit after tax 4,439 (3,426) and eps 8.4p (6.3p).

FLEDGELING: JAPAN INVESTMENT CO: Net asset value per share 179 yen (£0.8126).

BM GROUP: Final dividend 0.99p (0.99p) making 1.65p (1.65p) for the year to June 30 (15 months to June 30). Figures in £000. Turnover 36,494 (29,055) and eps 10.7p (7.4p).

S LYLES: Final dividend 3p making 5.75p (5.5p), payable on January 15 to June 30. Figures in £000. Turnover 15,891 (15,698), operating profit 725 (546), pretax profit 552 (390) and eps 9.00p (5.20p).

WITCH & NEPHEW: Of the 110.5 million new £1 shares placed by Kleinwort Benson with institutional investors in connection with the proposed acquisition of Richards, 37,213,308 have been recalled by shareholders. All valid shareholders' applications have been accepted in full.

ALEXANDRA WORKWEAR: Results for 28 weeks ended August 16 (28 weeks ended Aug 10). Interim 2.75p (2.25p), payable on November 28. Figures in £000. Turnover 17,282 (13,744), trading profit 2,204 (1,633), profit before tax 1,941 (1,510) and eps 11.0p (8.2p).

MICROLEASE: Six months to August 31. Interim dividend 1p (same), payable on December 2. Figures in £000. Turnover 2,010 (1,984), pretax profit 330 (400) and eps 6.3p (7.1p).

HAMMERSON PROPERTY: The company has completed the purchase of Stone House, 126/140 Bishopsgate, London EC2. Plans for a redevelopment or comprehensive refurbishment are under consideration, but it is unlikely that work will start before 1988 on the expiry of current tenancies. Estimated total development costs are £40 million.

CEMENT-ROADSTONE: The company's subsidiary, Cement-Roadstone Nederland, has acquired 80 per cent of Herts Holding Co, a privately-owned Dutch fencing company. Total consideration is £1 23.8 million (£17.8 million or £7.3 million).

WARTSILA: Eight months to August 31. Group net sales 4.1 billion Finnish marks or £373 million (approximately same as in 1985). Group order books total FM5.8 billion (FM7 billion at end 1985). Total group net sales for the year expected to reach FM6.2 billion, an increase of 10 per cent.

DOBSON PARK: The company has sold its Australian generator set manufacturing business, carried on under the name of Powrite Generators, to G3 Kang and Co. The consideration will be £339,000, payable by instalments over a year.

NATIONAL FREIGHT CONSORTIUM: The consortium is to acquire the distribution activities of Birds Eye Walls. This division has a turnover of £40 million and operates a national temperature-controlled distribution service from seven regional locations.

THE CRONITE GROUP: Directors have noted a rise in the price of the company's ordinary shares but are unable to explain the reason for the increase.

APPOINTMENTS

Allied Irish Banks: Sir Douglas Morphet joins the board as a non-executive director.

Witech: Mr Mike Kelly joins the board.

Jardine Gleanville: Mr Maurice Brackereed Johnston becomes deputy chairman, and Mr Dick Curtis is made managing director, marine division.

CV Nova: Mr Mark Billing becomes managing director.

Kingsgrange Products: Mr Stuart Farrant joins the board as group finance director.

Normans (Budeleigh): Mr Patrick Morris becomes managing director from November 1.

Royle Communications: Miss Susan Grice has been made managing director.

Brian Woodhead & Co: Mr Robin Cooke becomes a director.

British Telecom: Mr Michael L Ford has been made British Telecom International's first resident director. North America, and president of British Telecom International Inc, New York. He also joins the board of Dialcom Inc.

Korn Ferry International: Mr Michael Brandon joins the board.

Company backing for charities rises to £193m

By Teresa Poole, Business Correspondent

Company support for charity was worth about £193 million last year, including cash donations of £100 million, according to estimates published yesterday.

IBM UK Holdings, the most generous donor, was one of eight companies which gave £1 million or more.

Cash donations appear to have increased slightly and there has been a move by several larger companies towards genuine donations policies.

The top 200 companies gave a total of £45 million in their 1984-5 financial years, up from £34 million two years previously when overall company support was worth £132 million.

But straight cash donations account for only about half the total support.

There has been a sharp increase in help from companies for Enterprise Agencies, which promote new local enterprise.

Sponsorship accounted for £30 million, advertising £20 million, joint promotions £10 million, secondments £10 million, and there was an unquantifiable but substantial benefit from gifts in kind.

A Guide to Company Giving which compiled the details of the 1,000 largest donors, says that few companies give very much.

The 100th contributor, Racial Electronics, donated £117,000 and only 35 companies gave £300,000 or more.

John Laing is commended for a fund-raising drive which raised more than £600,000 for the NSPCC.

A Guide to Company Giving, edited by Michael Norton, published by the Directory of Social Change (£12.50).

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COMPANY DONATIONS

Amount (£ million) and percentage given by the top 10 donors in 1984/85

Table with 4 columns: No, Name, Profit, Donation, %

denotes pre-tax profits

BES company to raise £1.7m for hotel project

By Lawrence Lever

Country Resort Hotels, a Business Expansion Scheme company, is raising up to £1.7 million to acquire, develop and relaunch a hotel at Hickstead, West Sussex. Sponsored by John Fry, the mini-financial services group, Contry Resort is the first hotel-based BES company to be launched this year.

The BES gives investors tax relief on investments of up to £40,000 a year in certain types of unquoted company. Substantial amendments to the scheme in this year's Finance Act, were thought to have eliminated the asset-backed BES companies - such as hotel and pub-based ventures - which had come to dominate the scheme.

Country Resort Hotels will, however, have to combine its

development project with substantial bank borrowings. The minimum subscription for the scheme is £850,000. At this level the costs of the issue will come to 13.5 per cent of the funds raised, while if the maximum £1.7 million is raised the costs amount to 9.8 per cent.

Country Resort Hotels is linked with two previous hotel-based BES issues - Resort Hotels which raised £1.9 million in 1984 and Coastal Resort Hotels which raised £852,000 last year. Resort Hotels will be managing the hotel which Country Resort Hotels is intending to acquire.

Mr Charles Fry, chairman of Johnson Fry, said yesterday that he expected "a USM flotation for Country Resort Hotels within five years.



Clydesdale Bank PLC

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BASE LENDING RATES

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Rate

Steelmen urge British hard line

Britain's steel users yesterday fired their latest salvo in the battle to quicken the liberalization of the European steel market. They have urged the British Government not to relax its commitment to the full re-introduction of "free market forces".

Steel consumers have taken advantage of the British Steel Corporation's return to profitability to try to stiffen the Government's resolve to resist pressure for a continuation of the complicated European Economic Community production quota system.

They say the quotas have kept prices artificially high, have prevented the closure of uneconomic steel rolling capacity, and dented the competitiveness of the steel-using industries.

In advance of next Monday's crucial Council of Ministers meeting in Luxembourg, at which industry ministers hope to thrash out a final agreement for 1987, the British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council (BRISCC) has made strong representations to Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State for the Department of Trade and Industry, who will preside over the meeting.

Mr John Safford, director of the BRISCC, said: "As we see it, his attitude will be an important test of the extent of the DTI's commitment to increasing the role of market forces."

Mr Shaw may find himself in a predicament. On November 12, the ESC is to announce its half-year figures. These will show that it is likely to make further profits, but this could be jeopardized if there is a relaxation of controls.

The BRISCC says, however: "Refusal by the British Government to endorse the EEC's latest proposals for the abolition of quotas would be generally seen as a reduction of their commitment to the wider operation of market forces."

"At a time when Britain holds the presidency of the Council of Ministers, it would also represent a setback to the prospects of achieving important EEC objectives - the creation of a competitive and financially viable steel industry and a more competitive EEC economy generally."

In the run-up to the next general election, Mr Shaw may face different pressures. Further competition for the BSC may lead to irresistible pressure for more capacity cuts. The Ravenscraig rolling mill, near Motherwell, is the most vulnerable and its demise could be a considerable vote loser.

British steel consumers say it is in the interests of producers as well as users to have a progressive relaxation of controls. This, says the BRISCC, will lead to a gradual adjustment to market forces rather than a big bang in December 1987 when the steel regime is due to end.

There is no economic sense in protecting the steel industry of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the BRISCC has told Mr Shaw, in ways which damage its domestic customers.

Consumers stress that protectionist measures were introduced by the EEC to allow steel makers to restructure. Two years later, production and delivery quotas were added. But recently, the committee estimated a need to eliminate 25 million tonnes of hot rolling capacity - 17 per cent of European output. The users say that to make this happen is "to expose the producers to market forces".

Steel producers have warned of the impact on businesses of a decline in prices, but the BRISCC estimates that total costs of British producers have dipped by £15-£20 per tonne between 1985 and the first eight months of 1986.

While the consumers say they accept the concern of the British producers over the effect of past state subsidies to them, they add that most of the handouts were to cover the social cost of redundancies, and that now they need to cut associated costs to restore their viability by 1988.

Small acquisitions are a possibility but the group has always favoured organic growth. It is difficult to find businesses earning 35 per cent gross margins and a 56 per cent return on capital employed. Capital expenditure and research and development expenditure also rate priority.

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Rival trading centres force dramatic changes on Wall St

Young men take the strain in scramble to compete

By Bailey Morris in Washington

Eleven years after weathering its own Big Bang, on May Day 1975, Wall Street is again undergoing a dramatic restructuring.

In the name of "risk", with an eye on the world financial market, venerable firms are expanding rapidly and familiar faces, synonymous with Wall Street post-deregulation, are being shunted aside.

The emphasis is on youth, speed, risk, and deals of all varieties. Even the most staid firms are moving into "junk bonds", leveraged buy-outs and other deals they would not have touched four years ago.

A high-level official of Lazard Freres said: "This is a moving business. If you stand still, you perish." Anticipated new competition from London, Japan and other financial centres has forced entrenched firms, such as Goldman Sachs, known reverently on the Street as "The Partnership", to restructure its operations.

The 117-year-old firm, one of the most profitable on Wall Street, recently established a new products group and launched a big hiring campaign, breaking a longstanding rule of shunning outsiders.

"We had to get rid of our image of extreme caution while retaining our traditional business," a senior official said.

In a deal that dazzled Wall Street, Goldman became the first entrenched investment banker to bring East and West together, through a tentative agreement with Japan's big Sumitomo Bank.

The deal, subject to approval by US regulatory authorities, would give Goldman \$500 million (£348 million) in equity capital for its expansion campaign. Sumitomo, as a limited partner of Goldman, would earn up to 12.5 per cent of its profits but, more important, it would gain a long-sought foothold on Wall Street.

Although Sumitomo is paying dearly for the privilege of providing Goldman with an estimated 34 per cent of its total equity capital, it is also profiting.

Mr John Gutfreund, the chairman of the rival Salomon Brothers, said: "I think Goldman Sachs is making a very shrewd move - but it is a smart move for Sumitomo too. It shows the astute intelligence of the Japanese in recognizing that one of the best businesses to be in, over the long term, will be financial services."

Salomon Brothers is also making changes that will place it better in the increasingly global battle for new business.

Last week, in a big reshuffle of its senior management, Salomon demoted Dr Henry Kaufman, its famous, almost legendary, economist, from the lofty perch of vice-chairman.

In announcing the changes, which affect a new crop of younger managers, Mr Gutfreund said the restructuring reflected Dr Kaufman's age, 59, and "the changes going on here in which younger managers are being promoted over older ones".

The highly-publicized changes in the large investment firms are paralleled in banks and lesser known securities companies.

Chemical Bank announced the appointments of Mr John Howland-Jackson and Mr Cyrus Ardelan to key positions in London, saying the promotions were part of its effort to become a "major player in world corporate finance and capital market activities".

Wall Street's scramble to compete is driven in part by fear that it will miss an opportunity, in part by a belief that New York will remain the



The trading floor of the New York Stock Exchange. Rapid changes call for greater emphasis on youth, speed and risk.

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Wall Street's scramble to compete is driven in part by fear that it will miss an opportunity, in part by a belief that New York will remain the

centre of the world financial market; and in part by the exotic spread of new financial instruments which have changed the face of investment.

Over the last turbulent year, in which the value of shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange exceeded for the first time the \$1,000 billion mark, new financial instruments have played a big role. The trend has given rise to a new breed of financier in the image of Mr Michael Milken, aged 40, of Drexel Burnham Lambert, the unchallenged leader in "junk bond" financing.

Mr Milken is widely regarded as a master producer of investment paper. He is credited with building a machine that converted equity, which was unwanted, into bonds which were wanted, providing a windfall for money managers faced with falling interest rates.

In the process he made both himself and his firm rich. Mr Milken has accumulated a personal fortune estimated at \$500 million.

It is the Milken of Wall Street who are sparking venerable institutions like Goldman Sachs to act.

In general, the great stirrings in New York are prompted by the belief that over the next five years there will be an invasion of Wall Street rivaling that of London in anticipation of Big Bang.

Mr Richard B Fisher, the president of Morgan Stanley, said: "I expect to see a wave of non-US firms establishing a major presence here."

"Most American firms have already set up bases in London and Tokyo but the big London and Tokyo firms are not yet well established in New York."

seemingly the earning power of underwriting agents and brokers was less affected by such losses.

Cromer argued strongly for some form of deficit clause in agency agreements, i.e. agents who creamed off profit commission in good years should be made to share in the losses of bad years. Deficit clauses have still not been accepted at Lloyd's.

The report also drew attention to the anomaly of limited liability companies owning unlimited liability businesses.

Cromer said: "We see little justification for an agent participating in profits on a

basis, perhaps commensurate with the entrepreneurial role of the underwriter, for merely managerial services.

Where agency businesses were owned by companies with shareholders, Cromer said: "Names may be regarded as sometimes supplying the funds to enable others to share in the profits of the syndicate."

On an agent's remuneration: "His participation in syndicate profits should be substantially less than the 20 per cent often quoted as average."

Alison Eadie

Lawson and Bank do not see eye to eye

Rarely in the annals of Britain's long and turbulent monetary history can a rise in interest rates inspired by the authorities have been greeted with such unanimity. The phrase on everyone's lips was that yesterday's one-point rise in base rates was a clear case of too little too late.

These were not empty words, as the behaviour of sterling, interbank rates (all above 11 per cent, from a week to a year ahead) and gilt-edged stocks (down) testified. More significantly, the Bank of England studiously refrained from underwriting the new rates structure by dealing in the market. The City smells disunity between the Chancellor and the Bank on the timing and the size of the increase in base rates. This would be bad news indeed.

The timing of yesterday's rise, officially, was chosen because the Bank had decided that the financial markets had at last settled down. With no great pressure in the money markets or in the foreign exchange market, both Chancellor and Bank could stand back and take a considered view of what sort of rise in rates was required.

As an explanation, it does not really wash. Yesterday was also the first day after the Conservative Party conference that the Chancellor was back behind his desk - Monday having been taken up with the EEC finance ministers meeting in Luxembourg.

Base rates rose, after the conference but before the Mansion House speech. And the timing ought to tell us two things. The first is that the Chancellor does not have any monetary tricks up his sleeve for Thursday's banquet. The second is that the key to sterling's entry into the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System remains firmly locked in the cupboard at Number 10 Downing Street.

The base rate rise thus had the perverse effect of removing a potential sterling prop. The pound's dull performance after the increase - the sterling index closed at 67.6 from 67.5 on Monday - was testimony to this.

Mr Lawson's political sensitivities, and the straitjacket that these have placed upon the Bank of England's freedom of action, have created the worst of all possible worlds. The Chancellor suggested yesterday that, by delaying, he has limited the rise in base rates to 1 per cent. This was probably the case a week ago but was far from true yesterday. At the first hint of sterling weakness, the markets will be buying for another one-point rise in rates. The gilt market, down by well above a point yesterday, was shocked by the Bank's move and certainly thinks so.

The timing of the rate rise, just as a

view was beginning to develop in the markets that the Government might be able to ride this one out, achieved a high rating on the Richter scale of perceived official ineptitude.

From this low point, the Chancellor's credibility in the City, like base rates, can only go higher.

What do you do with 27 new gilt-edged market-makers? If you are the Bank of England, the answer is a lot. After decades of operating an unchanged system of issuing gilts, the new market structure has suddenly given the Bank a range of options.

As early as next spring, once the new gilts market had settled into some kind of rhythm, the Bank expects to try out a system of auctioning gilts, similar to government bond auctions in the US, to complement the traditional tender and tap system. In the old market, auctions were hardly a practicable possibility; with separately and strongly capitalised primary market makers - several of which are already familiar with the US system - the way is open.

The tender system has its merits. Principally, it gives greater control over the terms of an issue, because the issuer can choose his moment to launch stock on to the market. Even here the Bank maintains certain disciplines - such as never selling into a falling market - to minimize the risk of disruption.

Under the US system, which is the system the Bank favours, regular auctions are held monthly, with only a slight flexibility in timing to avoid things like bank holidays. You no longer choose your market conditions with the same precision, but you do know when you will receive your next slug of money.

There are still plenty of details to be thrashed out before the experiments start and discussions with market-makers will begin before Christmas. What the Bank wants is a mixture of systems in the gilt market. It insists that there is no conclusive evidence to show that either tenders and taps on the one hand, and auctions on the other, are cheaper and more efficient.

But having the choice of which to use could prove important in the future. At present with a fully funded borrowing requirement, the traditional system can cope without strain. If, however, the order of the day was to fund a huge borrowing requirement, the regularity of funding would become paramount. It is hard to see how the US government deficit could be funded without a heavy reliance on the auctioning system for government bonds.

Read all about Cromer - 17 years late

Mr Alan Lord, chief executive of Lloyd's, yesterday announced that the controversial and never published Cromer report will be made available to those who want a copy, 17 years after it was completed.

Critics of the insurance market argue that, had Lloyd's heeded the Cromer recommendations, the worst of the scandals of the last 15 years would never have happened.

Although many of the recommendations were incorporated into the 1982 Lloyd's Act, several are still bones of contention.

The decision by Lloyd's

Council to allow a public airing will help to lay to rest allegations that Lloyd's was suppressing the report because some of its recommendations were so unpalatable.

The ruling committee of Lloyd's in 1968 commissioned the Earl of Cromer to investigate what should be done to encourage and maintain an efficient and profitable market.

One of the main anomalies Cromer drew attention to was "the degree of bitterness felt by some outside names called recently to draw heavily on their personal capital to meet underwriting losses whilst

seemingly the earning power of underwriting agents and brokers was less affected by such losses.

Cromer argued strongly for some form of deficit clause in agency agreements, i.e. agents who creamed off profit commission in good years should be made to share in the losses of bad years. Deficit clauses have still not been accepted at Lloyd's.

The report also drew attention to the anomaly of limited liability companies owning unlimited liability businesses.

Cromer said: "We see little justification for an agent participating in profits on a

Glaxo's performance gives no support to Cassandras

Although Glaxo is still producing superb results, some people in the City are going through a rare bout of far-sightedness and are worrying about "life after Zantac".

This has been responsible for the fall in Glaxo's rating from more than twice the market average multiple to a modest premium to the market of about 20 per cent.

Bears are looking around for ammunition. There is an armoury in the theory that ulcers are caused by bacteria. This could mean that they could be kept in check by antibiotics rather than by antagonists. Although far from proven, this could dull Zantac's longer-term performance, particularly in the field of maintenance therapy.

In the meantime, the outlook for Glaxo seems good. The disposal of less profitable operations has widened gross margins by 10 percentage points to 35 per cent. Core business margins are also improving.

The world market share of Zantac and associated products is nearly 50 per cent; sales are more than £600 million a year. Glaxo expects to continue to improve its market positions and to benefit from the 20 per cent overall annual growth in the market.

Zantac's market share is growing in every country but Japan, where strong competition has emerged from Yamanouchi's anti-ulcer drug, Gaster. However, there are doubts whether Merck, which is marketing Gaster outside Japan, will invest enough in the marketing of the drug to make it a serious threat to Zantac in the international arena.

Part of the £550 million-plus in Glaxo's coffers will probably be used to build a stronger position in the American and Japanese markets.

Small acquisitions are a possibility but the group has always favoured organic growth. It is difficult to find businesses earning 35 per cent gross margins and a 56 per cent return on capital employed. Capital expenditure and research and development expenditure also rate priority.

Worse was yet to come. Nigeria introduced a free market for its currency last month. A floating naira proved to be more of a sinking naira - falling from the official rate of 61p to 15p. To account for this post-balance sheet event, Paterson Zochonis has taken a £29

million write-off against its reserves. The impact on the next set of interim results will be severe, but the group is more sanguine about the outcome for the second half.

A freer market within Nigeria and the inflation which the company believes will accompany the currency devaluation could bring higher sales and margins.

The political risks remain, but the company is financially very strong. The multiple of just over 6 discounts all but the worst.

Harrisons & Crosfield

The chemicals interests of Harrisons & Crosfield have ridden to the rescue after a poor crop in the plantations. With palm oil profits at their lowest level for half a century, the plantation division earned only £5.3 million for the company in the first half.

This figure is almost 66 per cent down on last year and a mere pittance when compared with earnings of £49.4 million in 1984.

Overall, pretax profits were down almost 20 per cent at £25.6 million. An improvement in Harrisons' chemical manufacturing businesses, supported by better results from distribution, limited the damage.

American operations remain troublesome, with liability insurance costs following the Bhopal disaster and continuing restructuring costs on the distribution side.

The chemicals division, Pauls, the animal feed and malt group, acquired last year, and a recovery in the palm oil price are generating mild optimism over the company's second half. But City analysts are less sure - Pauls, they point out, operates in competitive fields, and palm oil rates are well below last year.

The full-year pretax figure is barely changed at £60 million, and the shares, down 2p at 371p, stand on a p/e ratio of more than 12. That raising leaves little room for an upward move, but with a gross yield of 7.6 per cent, the downside is not great either.

HARRISONS & CROSFIELD

	1986 Six months to 30th June	1985 Six months to 30th June restated	1985 Year to 31st December restated	1985 Year to 31st December as originally reported
Group profit before interest and taxation	36.3	39.6	81.7	77.8
Group profit before taxation	25.6	31.3	62.1	58.5
Group profit after taxation	16.2	17.5	39.3	37.0
Earnings per Ordinary shareholder	15.8	17.2	39.0	36.7
Earnings per Ordinary share	12.1p	13.7p	30.4p	28.6p

ORDINARY DIVIDEND: The Board has declared to interim dividend of 4.5p per share for 1986 (4.3p per share including the related interim dividend) (5.0p on the issued Ordinary share capital of £100,000,000). The interim dividend paid in respect of 1985 was 4.5p per share (5.0p).

RESULTS AND PROSPECTS: Prices for oil palm products fell to their lowest level in real terms for nearly fifty years. This, and poor prices for some of our other crops, caused the severe decline in Plantations Division profits. However, tonnage of all major crops and palm products in particular showed a material increase over the same period in 1985. Crops in the second half of the year continue to be well up to the record levels of last year and recently commodity prices have shown some advance. The set-back in plantations operations earlier in the year is thus now being offset in part by the better crops and by the upward movement in commodity prices, particularly of oil palm products, although results of this Division are not yet running at the level of last year.

Chemical manufacturing businesses maintained improvement in all sectors supported also by better distribution. These enhanced results should be sustained in the second half of the year but the cost of insurance in North America for product and public liability has become a heavy burden.

Currency translation rates have affected profitability of limited operations coupled with the continuing downturn in mining activity. However, expansion in the USA is moving forward on a satisfactory basis.

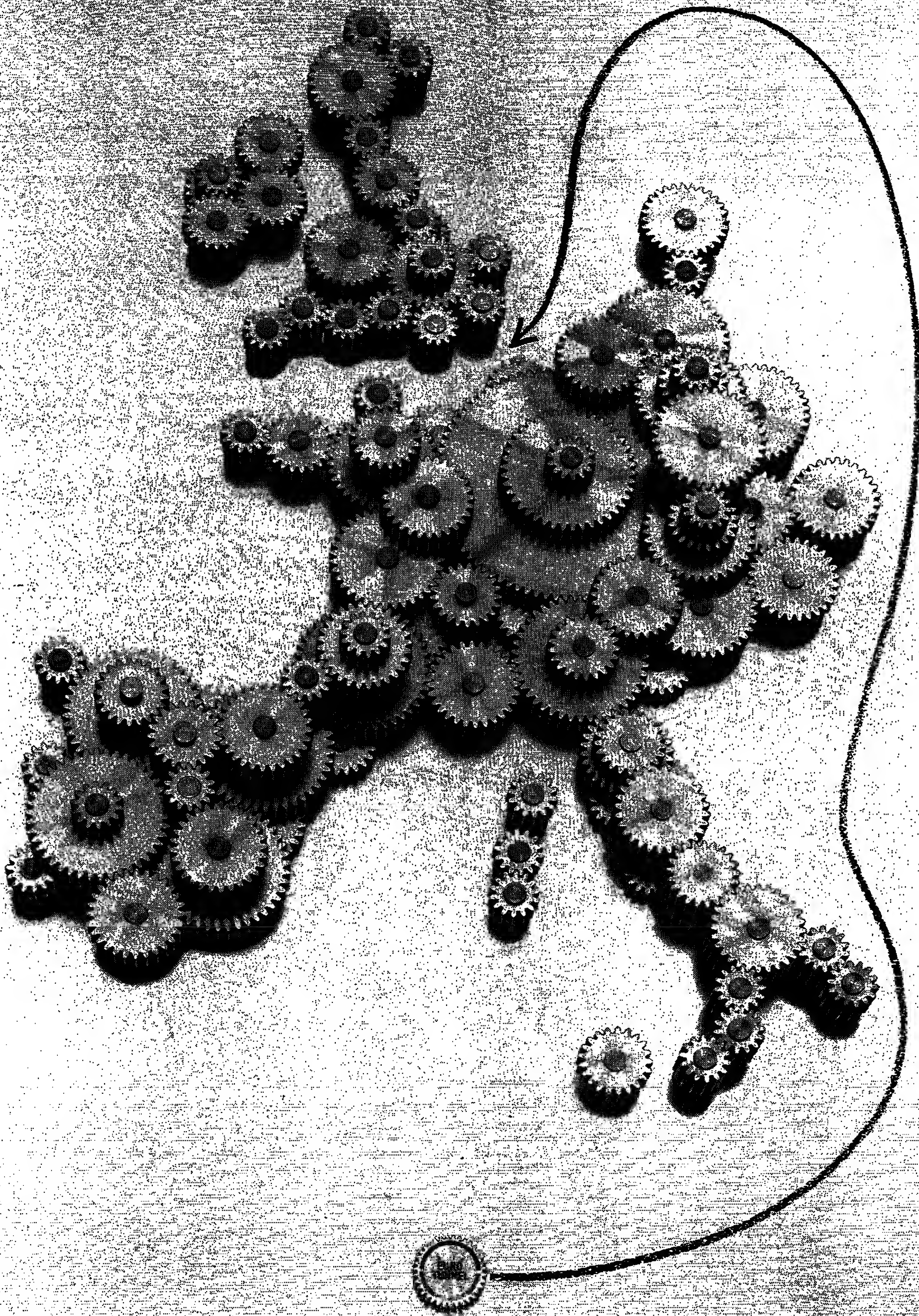
Feed volumes have improved in Pauls Agriculture to produce increased profitability. Pauls Malt received the benefit of cost reduction and has had a good year so far. The Flavours and Fragrances

	1986 Six months to 30th June	1985 Six months to 30th June restated	1985 Year to 31st December restated	1985 Year to 31st December as originally reported
Plantations	5.3	14.5	29.5	27.1
Chemicals and Industrial	14.9	12.0	19.8	18.7
Pauls (see Note 2 above)	7.9	1.7	10.0	10.0
Timber and Building Supplies	4.3	3.1	7.7	7.6
General Trading	2.9	4.1	5.9	5.7
Finance	1.0	3.7	6.6	6.6
Property disposals	-	0.5	2.2	2.1
Group profit before interest and taxation	36.3	39.6	81.7	77.8



HARRISONS & CROSFIELD PLC, 1-4 GREAT TOWER STREET, LONDON EC3R 5AB

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Table with columns: No., Company, Group, Cash or Div, 1986 High, 1986 Low, Company, Price, Change, Gross Div, Yield, P/E

Please be sure to take account of any interim signs... Weekly Dividend... Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

Table with columns: 1986 High, 1986 Low, Company, Price, Change, Gross Div, Yield, P/E

BRITISH FUNDS... 1986 High, 1986 Low, Company, Price, Change, Gross Div, Yield, P/E

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Base-rate retreat

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began Monday. Dealings end October 24. Settlement day October 27. Settlement day November 3. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Table with columns: 1986 High, 1986 Low, Company, Price, Change, Gross Div, Yield, P/E

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© Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend c Interim dividend d Price at suspension of dividend and will include a special dividend e Pre-emptive rights f Forecast earnings g Ex rights h Ex scrip or share split i Tax-free No significant data.

A touch of class from the Clyde to the Seine

At a time of major change, London University, with its 50 colleges, celebrates its 150th anniversary

London University is vast. All its 50 colleges and institutions cannot even be found on the capital's A-Z street guide. It needs a map of the Home Counties to encompass them geographically.

They can be found near Windsor in the west and Stepney in the east, from beyond Porters Bar in the north to Ashford in the south. Even that map does not suffice for there are institutions on the Clyde and on the banks of the Seine.

With 40,000 internal and 24,000 external students, it is the largest university in the country.

It is renowned not only for its scholarship and pursuit of academic excellence in the humanities and the social sciences, in medicine and law, science and technology, but also in its research work.

Its disciplines and resources range from the esoteric, such as astrophysics, to the practical problem, pioneered by the Royal Veterinary College, of using carbon fibre to replace tendons in racehorses.

Medicine, the physical and biological sciences, mathematics and computing, engineering, together with other subjects of direct vocational relevance, constitute about 75 per cent of the university's subjects for full-time students.

In financial terms, 82 per cent of its departmental expenditure is for medical, scientific and vocational work, but claims on the overall budget are not to be judged as yardsticks of importance.

The university lays much store on its pursuit of academic excellence in the smaller humanities departments, carrying out teach-

ing and research of great importance and making "a contribution to national life out of proportion to their costs".

It is celebrating its 150th anniversary at a time of dramatic change and challenge brought about by the demands of society and the imposition of economic constraints not contemplated a decade ago.

The university is a federation of decentralized autonomous colleges, schools and institutions, best described in a naval metaphor conjured up by its vice-chancellor, Lord Flowers, a nuclear physicist who has sat on royal commissions and a leading academician.

"The head of each college and school is the captain of his ship and I suppose I am the Admiral of the Fleet," he said of his role which is different from that of most vice-chancellors. He has no powers of hire or fire of senior academic staff; that is for the boards of governors of each college and school.

But that does not mean he is just a figurehead. As vice-chancellor he sees himself as the local chairman of the University Grants Committee distributing, with his

Developing the individual strengths of the institutions

colleagues in the University Court, the annual funds handed down in a lump sum to the university and, through the senate, maintaining and improving academic standards.

Since 1981, the university has been going through a vigorous restructuring programme to take account of radically changed funding. Like most other universities, London has suffered something like a 30 per cent cut in real terms during the past decade.

It has meant a two-fold process of rationalization: the transfer of many of the small departments and concomitant changes within institutions, and amalgamations of some of the mini-faculty schools.

Lord Flowers said that the university is building on the achievements of the process of rationalization by developing the individual strengths of the institutions which make up his "fleet". The objective has been that they should complement, rather than duplicate, each other in their teaching and research, both in what is done and how it is done.

The federation, with its manifold disciplines of teaching and research, can now be refined broadly into four categories.

First, there are the multi-faculty colleges such as University College, King's, Queen Mary in the Mile End Road (the "University of the East End"), and Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, the result of an amalgamation last year and based at Egham in Surrey.

Most of these operate in a wide variety of undergraduate and post-graduate studies, but others, such as the London School of Economics and Political Science and the Imperial College of Science and Technology, concentrate on their own specialized disciplines.

Second, there are specialized colleges such as the School of Oriental and African Studies, the School of Pharmacy, the Institute of Archaeology and the Institute of Education, which is Britain's largest graduate school for teachers.

Third, there are the medical and dental schools. London University trains one in every three doctors and an even higher proportion of dentists. Some of the medical schools are integral parts of multi-faculty colleges, others are individual chartered institutions.

Guy's and St Thomas's hospital medical schools, together with the Royal Dental School, merged to become the United Medical and Dental Schools or, as it is known internally among the academics, "Southwark United".

Fourth, there are the senate institutes, such as the Warburg Institute concerned with the history of the classical tradition, the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and the Courtauld Institute of Art.

But London University also has



The vice-chancellor of the University of London, Lord Flowers, left, with the portrait of the first vice-chancellor, Sir John William Lubbock. Top, the Senate House in Bloomsbury and, above, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College. Top right, Gordon Square, Bloomsbury, and the Middlesex Hospital

the capacity and resources, built up over the years, to make an extraordinarily wide provision for continuing education, whether it is through its External System, the Department of Extra-mural Studies or Birkbeck College, a unique institution in the history of adult education, providing teaching in the evenings for those in full-time employment.

Or, as another example, through Goldsmiths' College which receives its grants direct from the Department of Education and Science for courses in the arts, education, music and science, but may well, if current talks succeed, become an integral part of the university.

London University, with its long history of being at the forefront of continuing education, has just appointed Professor Dorothy Wedderburn as pro-vice-chancellor to study how best its resources can be used to provide, in the words of Lord Flowers, "a whole package in the way of objectives and funding".

Continuing education has always had its own special problem over funding because, as Professor Brian Groombridge, director of the extra-mural department which provides more than 750 courses a year, puts it, there is the "sinister syllogism that if it is 'continuing' then the financial resources will be there. It is not like that at all".

But the demand for continuing education is intensifying to meet the requirements of a more complex technological society, said Lord Flowers.

"People in industry and commerce need constant updating — and by that I don't mean giving an employer a short time off so that the equivalent of a micro-chip can be inserted in him — in order that they can keep pace with the changes developing around them and consequently be able to make a greater contribution."

He mentions, as an illustration, the rapid development of fibre-optic technology which will transform communications in less than a decade. It is something on which

the university is rolling forward frontiers with the development of Livenet, an audio-visual system which will link five colleges and allow inter-active communication across London and joint participation in seminars, courses and tutorials.

Its potential for the develop-

A long history of being at the forefront

ment, if not the transformation, of education is inestimable.

Throughout the university there is a deep consciousness of its national responsibilities. This is inevitable when it provides 12 per cent of British full-time undergraduates and 20 per cent of postgraduate places.

There is also a high proportion of research work in most fields, together with specialized services, including national computing

facilities at its computer centre. The research programmes at the university constitute a significant proportion of Britain's total research work. It carries out 28 per cent of UK research funded by grants and contracts.

In some areas the university's contribution is extremely high: in clinical medicine as much as 53 per cent of university research; in engineering 33 per cent; and in computer sciences another 22 per cent.

Although federal in its structure, the university encourages interdisciplinary, not simply inter-collegiate, co-operation with specialists in most fields, being available to form joint research teams within the framework of the university.

Groups of scientists in micro-electronics are involving specialists in electronic engineering, physics, chemistry, mathematics and linguistics. Biotechnology requires the skills of biologists.

Continued on next page

While studying prehistoric Greece, Dr. Cherry discovered the computer.

Dr. John Cherry lectures in classical archaeology and the pre-history of Greece at the University of Cambridge. And until he started using an Apple[®] personal computer, this was a truly Herculean labour.

Since standard typewriters and word-processing systems aren't able to produce the icons and letters of either modern or ancient Greece, twice as much work was required. As Dr. Cherry explains, "I had to write all the Greek parts of my notes, business letters and research papers by hand. Then a secretary using a typewriter specially equipped with a golfball of Greek characters would transcribe them."

A crucial tool for teaching.
His Apple Macintosh[™] has now made that ancient history using ordinary word-processing software with added Greek fonts. Dr. Cherry can now type directly onto his screen in any one of five ancient and modern Greek fonts, including Mycenaean Linear B script. The Macintosh can then enhance or modify any portion of the text into a wide variety of styles and point sizes.

Roman characters can be mixed in, if necessary. And when hard copies are needed, they can be instantly printed out, with faithful reproduction. Dr. Cherry says this system allows him "to do word-processing that would otherwise be impossible."

More than a word-processor.
Utilising the great wealth of commercially-available software, Dr. Cherry's Macintosh can be put to many other tasks. For example, he is currently running a major

field project in Greece, together with colleagues from universities in the USA and Greece.

This involves collecting large amounts of data from various archaeological sites, and recording it in notebooks. The information is later loaded onto a computer at the University of Illinois, then transferred by satellite link to a Macintosh at the University of Cambridge.

A typical entry would describe a particular find together with the date it was recovered, the time of day, the soil conditions, and so on. Dr. Cherry can then analyse these entries at his leisure and transform them into graphical displays.

Dr. Cherry makes quite extensive use of graphics in his archaeological work. "I sometimes use my Macintosh in conjunction with a digitizing pad, on which I can trace map drawings for transfer to the computer." These drawings can then be completed by adding text or other illustrations.

Still more ambitious.
But his Macintosh's greatest task is yet to come. Dr. Cherry has been commissioned to prepare quite an exhaustive catalogue of the many archaeological sites in Crete. When it's been finished, this will probably number some 1,000 pages, produced entirely on his computer.

The text and illustrations will be

composed with the help of advanced page-design software. Then they will be printed out on the Apple LaserWriter[™] as camera-ready artwork.

This method will not only save the costly typesetter's charges, but will enable Dr. Cherry to make corrections instantly, and at minimal cost.

As Dr. Cherry says of his computer: "It's indispensable to my work now I'd be quite lost without it." But obviously the uses of Apple computers and their myriad software needn't be confined to the Faculty of Classics.

More can be discovered about these uses by attending the AppleWorld exhibition at the Business Design Centre in London from October 29 to November 1. For further information, please post the coupon.

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Trust Alice to help out with the scientists

Science and industry have an ambivalent relationship in Britain. Industry wants academia's ideas and its products but, by and large, is slow to adopt them.

There are no end of stories about American companies leaving their British competitors standing, prevaricating, while they rush in with money and contracts to capitalize on new ideas.

The British, say the critics, are mostly unwilling to become involved until a project has reached at least prototype stage and preferably well beyond.

Scientists can be standoffish when industry does come on to the campus. The money it brings is welcome, but there is a fear that if industry becomes too involved in a particular project the universities may find their science and technology programmes being driven by the short-term needs of industry.

But both sides are learning. The exhibition for Industry Exhibition, which forms part of London University's 150th anniversary, tries to show how the two are co-operating to develop major new products, services and techniques.

The relationships vary — sometimes industry will have funded the research, sometimes it will be the customer or potential customer.

The exhibition, at Imperial College in South Kensington, contains some remarkable work.

● Alice. Not a lady but an acronym, behind which lies a remarkable device that could give Britain a major advantage in the race for the so-called fifth generation computers — "intelligent" machines that will be able to process knowledge and information rather than just crunch numbers.

The letters stand for Applied Language Idealized Computing Engine and the machine, developed by Imperial College's Dr John Darlington, embodies a new way of thinking about computers.

Until now computers have worked sequentially, the instructions in the program being carried out one at a time. That is alright as far as it goes, but there are physical limits to how fast a computer

can operate and we are near the limits with our present machines.

So, bearing in mind that the power of a computer is to part a function of its speed, where do we go now?

Dr Darlington and his team realized that if the problem could be divided between a series of processors operating in parallel then the speed limitation would go.

The trick with Alice is that any one of a bank of processors can dip into a "pool" of work, take out a small packet of work, then, when that part of the work has been done, return it to the pool.

● X-ray microscopy. The microscopes most of us use are based on visible light. One step up from that, and used for sophisticated scientific work, is the electron microscope which sends a beam of electrons rather than a beam of light through the specimens being examined.

Electron microscopes are remarkable, but they have their limitations. Beams of electrons are scattered easily, for example, by watery environments. So they are not much use for examining such things as living cells.

To overcome such problems, scientists have been

Astonishment at the spin-off from their work

developing X-ray microscopes. Because of the relatively high penetration of soft X-rays through living material, it should be possible using the X-ray microscope to look directly at phenomena like dividing cells and cell replication.

Two basic elements are needed for the X-ray microscope. First, a source of high intensity soft X-rays of high brightness. Last month, scientists from King's College collaborated with researchers at the Science and Engineering Research Council's Daresbury Laboratory, Warrington, to key an X-ray microscope into the only source in Britain capable of providing that.

This is the synchrotron, a type of particle accelerator that is still rare. The other essential element

is a means of focussing the X-rays. You focus light with glass lenses. But a glass lens has two problems for soft X-rays.

First, the X-rays have insufficient penetration to get through. Second, even if they did get through, the bending properties of the lens would be insufficient for the X-rays to be focussed.

So a different principle has to be used and it is in this that the King's team has been particularly successful. They have devised a means of building a focussing element using evaporated gold which uses the principle of diffraction to focus the X-ray beam.

This new type of microscope will fill the gap between the optical and the electrical microscope.

The light microscope can be used to examine living material, but its sensitivity to specimen detail is relatively poor. The electron microscope can look much more closely at such detail but the specimens used are in a vacuum and therefore dead.

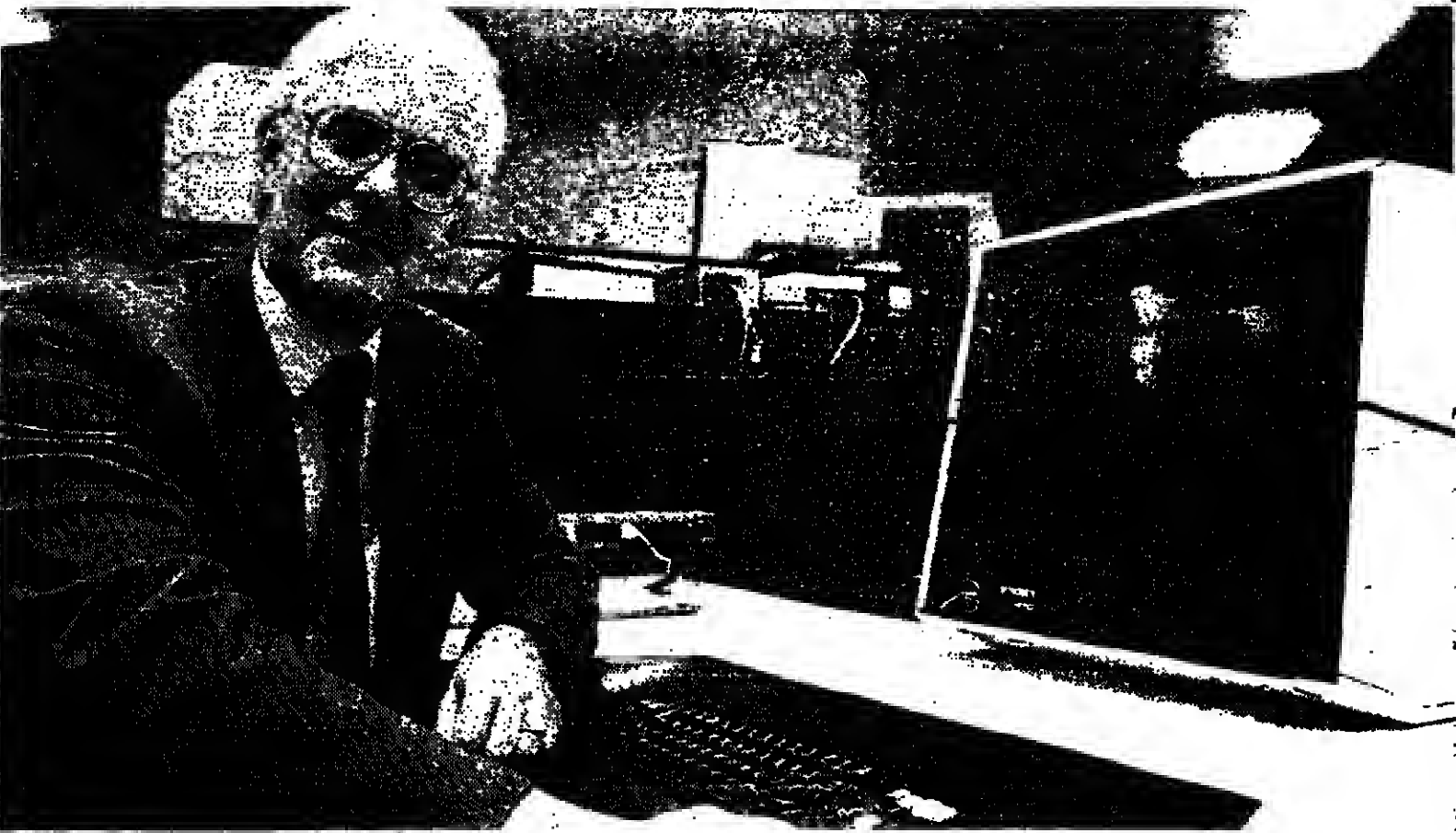
The X-ray microscope will provide a good intermediate possibility — an opportunity to look at living materials with a resolution which is 10 times better than that given by the best optical microscope.

It is expected to be an invaluable tool to cell and molecular biology and to be taken up rapidly in materials science and polymer science.

● Artificial bones. What do you do if bones need to be replaced? Normally the solution is to use metal — like the stainless steel in artificial hip joints. But the bone in our bodies is constantly renewing itself in response to the forces we apply to everyday life, when we walk, for instance.

Introducing a metal implant reduces the force felt by the bones beside it and in time bone will disappear from the body. This leads to a loosening of the implant.

To try to overcome this problem scientists at Queen Mary College have devised a composite material made of polyethylene and hydroxyapatite (one of the constituents of natural bone) which is much closer in its properties to that of the natural tissue.



Hi-tech support: Dr Richard Field, the director of the Computer Centre

A touch of class

Continued from previous page

chemical engineers, physicists and others. The Faculty of Medicine, embracing medicine, dentistry, veterinary studies and pharmacy, is an unrivalled centre of excellence for both basic and applied research. It constitutes the most important research base in Britain and has few rivals internationally.

Now the schools and institutes within the faculty are collaborating in 400 projects.

The whole is unified through the central machinery of court and senate, councils and boards. These are the bodies which bring together teachers and students, college heads and graduates from every part of the federation and serve as its democratic "government".

It is through this machinery that the university's unmatched talents are used to the best advantage of learning in educational, cultural and industrial life, nationally and internationally.

Malcolm Brown

Michael Hatfield

Chipping in on hi-tech

When microcomputer systems were introduced some years ago to provide a general service in universities, the demise of the huge mainframe computer was predicted. The prediction has proved very wrong.

Since it was first set up in 1968, the work of the London University Computer Centre has continued to grow. Its capacity became so saturated with work that a new Cray computer has been installed, and its Amdahl is being replaced by another model of the same make which is six times more powerful.

Dr Richard Field, the centre's director, said the department is handling one million jobs a year, the longest perhaps lasting an hour.

Although the Cray is the more specialized system, it is used in a variety of disciplines from all over Britain. The Amdahl, with its extensive range of software, is used primarily in the university.

More than 40 London University sites are connected to the centre by a variety of terminal arrangements. It is also linked to most other major university computer centres and to the Rutherford Appleton Laboratories via National Packet Switched Data Networks.

The centre, which has a staff of 140, was established to provide a service for education and research. Although it is used by most universities in Britain, the major portion of its resources is allocated to 13 universities in the south of England as well as the schools and institutions of London University.

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system which is especially suited to the generation of accurate diagrams, colour slides and animated film sequences.

Large print files can be produced on microfiche and a Kurzweil intelligent-input system is available for translating printed material into computer-processable form.

The centre provides technical and software support services. They include a program advisory service for users, a variety of courses on the ULCC services, and the support of a wide variety of compilers, applications and graphics software.

Dr Field said there is increasing pressure on the centre to provide more services of every kind. While further hardware resources can be bought and installed, it is the demand for more advice, packages, further courses and improved network facilities that are sometimes difficult to provide.

Such services require manpower and the possibility of enlarging amplification within the fixed number complement of staff is minimal, he said. It is a problem which has been exacerbated by the increasingly clear evidence of the shortfall in university salaries, compared with those in the computing industry.

Recruiting staff has been a problem, particularly in key areas such as telecommunications, IBM operating systems and compiler support, but Dr Field is confident the centre will be able to meet the growing demands on its resources.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON/3

FOCUS



Academic roll-call: Sir James Lighthill, Provost of University College London; Professor Dorothy Wedderburn, Pro vice-chancellor and Principal of Royal Holloway and Bedford New College; Professor Ian Butterworth, Principal of Queen Mary College; Dr David Thomas, Director of Industrial Liaison, Imperial College; and Professor Stewart Sutherland, Principal of King's College London

Industrial links pulled in £100m

London University is not an ivory tower of long-hair academics, as one senior administrator put it, but an institution which has to live hand-in-glove with industry and commerce.

This is not only for the essential monetary benefits it brings, but for the cross-fertilization of skills and resources it provides.

In hard cash terms, the university's funding through research grants, contracts and commercial enterprises, falls not far short of £100 million. It can range from astrophysics to planting a plate in a racehorse's leg.

Its schools and institutes have manifold links with industry and commerce. The latest annual figure for research council grants and contracts was £33 million, and from industry and commerce, local authorities and other services £40 million.

But there is also the work undertaken by the medical schools, for example, the School of Oriental and Asian Studies, and the London School of Economics.

Some of the colleges and schools have been involved in imaginative and long-term enterprises with outside companies.

Imperial College, for instance, has been closely involved with ICL and Plessey in the development of an advanced fifth-generation computer, the prototype now housed in the college building across the road from the British Science Museum.

The colleges and institu-

tions dealing with medical sciences have established, over many years, collaborative ventures with research councils, companies and organizations leading to grants covering medicine, dentistry, veterinary studies and pharmacy.

In the biological sciences, a university-wide profile of biotechnology research has been created which is expected to lead to increased collaboration in this area.

Imperial College and the London School of Hygiene

Exploiting the market potential

and Tropical Medicine are co-operating with the University of Nijmegen, the Netherlands, in the investigation of transmission block vaccines for the malarial parasite, plasmodium—a project funded by the Medical Research Council, the World Health Organization, the Wellcome Trust and the Hoffman La Roche company.

In the physical sciences, the university provides high-cost specialist facilities. Nuclear magnetic resonance equipment based at Queen Mary and the nuclear reactor managed by Imperial at Silwood Park are used by many other science and medical departments.

There is a major project to develop remote-sensing and digital-mapping techniques. Work between King's and the Royal Holloway and Bedford

New College on the preparation of electrically-active organic materials, funded by a CASE award and Ilford, has led to developments which are now protected by two separate patents.

At the university's Centre for Marine Technology, a study is being made into the dynamic responses of flexible offshore structures used in the oil industry, a project funded by the Science and Engineering Research Council, the Department of Trade and Industry, and industry.

A project aimed at improving speech synthesis technology is being undertaken by Imperial, University College, Leeds University, and GEC and Plessey.

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School has an ongoing collaborative arrangement with the Wellcome Foundation and is working on the Aids virus.

Teachers of geography at the London School of Economics, King's and University College are participating in a joint research programme in applied geomorphology, an innovative review of landslide hazard in Britain, for the Department of the Environment.

Macro-economic modelling in an international context is being undertaken by staff from the London Business School, Birkbeck College and Queen Mary with funding from the Treasury and the Science and Engineering Research Council.

With financial constraints

on the academic world, London University, like many other similar institutions, is taking its resources out into the marketplace and exploiting its potential.

The university has even created a Development Advisory Group, with one team specifically studying greater industrial collaboration and technological transfer.

At Imperial there is an industrial liaison officer, David Thomas. Clients include major industrial companies in Britain, the United States and Europe, international corporations and agencies and national governments.

University College has its academic services unit, searching for and receiving

ideas in applied research and development. One such project, a computer-controlled wave-stabilizer for vessels, has tremendous application potential, not only for ships and boats but offshore oil rigs.

Queen Mary College has created in the past decade Industrial Research Ltd, a college offshoot which markets the products of the college's research, spawning new companies and manufacturing its products.

There is an instrument company, making millimetre wave, infra-red detectors for laboratories involved in fusion research and astrophysics. Products are sold in Britain, Japan and the US.

MB



University of London Royal Postgraduate Medical School at Hammersmith Hospital

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON-REPORT 1986

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Overseas students from more than 100 countries.

This college has done extremely well during the year. A few of its many achievements are shown above.

One of its key advantages is in the number of those in professional practice who contribute to the teaching.

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FOCUS

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON/4

Flexible studies on the outside

When the university's external system announced the results of this year's law examination it encompassed nearly 4,000 students from 52 countries across 20 time zones, from places as far apart as Moscow and the Cayman Islands.

Such is the scope of the external law degree examination that it is by far the largest in the world.

But it is not just in law that the external system, which is as old as the university, provides London University degrees. The disciplines vary from economics and management to art and languages, from divinity and education to agriculture and music.

It has been agreed to introduce areas covering health studies, mathematics and computer sciences. A further area of study, in engineering, is being considered for the 1990s.

There are 24,000 external students, mostly undergraduates, divided equally between domestic and overseas, the latter world-wide but with particular concentrations in West Africa and the Far East.

The most important characteristic of the external system is the flexibility it gives to the students, freeing them from the constraints of a regular "paced" pattern of study undertaken in a particular location at a certain age.

Undergraduate external students are offered guidance during their studies, including subject guides, related papers on their syllabuses, informal tutorial assessment, and short courses offered by the university or by the extra-mural departments of other universities.

Reaching out to students is an ever-unfolding process with the external system soon to embark on a set of new ventures. One of them will be the opportunity for external students to receive lectures on taped cassettes.

As part of its programme to extend links with the external academic world, industry and commerce, the university is in



People at the top: Professor Brian Groombridge, director of the extra-mural department, and Jane Cannon, president of the University of London Union

contact with, so far, 70 polytechnics and further education colleges about the possibility of providing teaching courses of study.

Sam Crooks, secretary for external services, said the aim was to create a nation-wide network of colleges which would co-operate with the university's committee for external students in providing continuing education.

"In essence, the model would be that London would provide 'core' training ma-

terial for use throughout the country, in partnership with participating colleges who would provide local tutorial support designed for small firms in their area," he said.

The university is already one of the major national providers of continuing education, with 35,000 individuals benefiting from university teaching as part-time, extra-mural and continuing education students.

The extra-mural department, which provides more than 750 courses in co-operation with local education

authorities and public institutions, and in association with education and cultural groups, sees itself as one of the prime links between the university and the community.

Professor Brian Groombridge, the department's director for 10 years, said: "It is a simple truth worth uttering that nearly all the department's students are Londoners."

"The rest of the university recruits students from all over the world, certainly from all our courses is that they combine liberality of style and content with vocational relevance."

The department not only co-operates with other education bodies, but there are also growing ties with the external system.

Mr Crooks said: "The extra-mural department is designing an access course which is intended both to offer an alternative to A level as a route of entry into the external system, and also to enhance learning skills and to prepare students for subsequent study in the external mode."

"It is possible that this course, leading to an extra-mural certificate of the University of London, could also be offered nationally - once more through a network of colleges."

Professor Groombridge said that the extent to which extra-mural students characteristically work at university level is not always appreciated. The diplomas and certificates to which many extra-mural courses lead are designed, validated and examined by the university. Much of the non-award bearing work, he said, is of a similar quality.

Students join the fight for survival

Today's students are an altogether more serious bunch than their predecessors, according to conventional wisdom. They are preoccupied with career prospects and are rather short on joie de vivre.

But this is not the view of Jane Cannon, this year's president of the University of London Union, the Malet Street "club", to which all 45,000 students belong.

"I would say they're more realistic than they were a few years back. Perhaps they've realized they can't change the world," she said. And they are not simply after degrees so that they can get jobs.

"I think the university is still seen as a way to educate yourself for life as well as work," said Miss Cannon.

"This is why we are so worried about the supposed shift from arts to science; the fact that, speaking as an engineer, people seem to be putting all the resources towards engineering at the expense of the other subjects

which they no longer seem to see as useful.

"If not the opinion of the university, which hopefully it never will become, it is the opinion of government and outsiders that it's only the science and engineering courses that have any worth at all, so they're the only ones that deserve to be protected."

One of the beauties of the university, she believes, is that there are a lot of small colleges and departments which are in many cases world specialists in their studies.

"If the cutbacks continue there's a danger that some of these small institutes will go to the wall, and they're virtually irreplaceable."

On this subject, far from the students and the university establishment being at loggerheads, there has been a considerable unanimity.

"It's been all of us fighting together to save our university," said Miss Cannon. "It's got that serious."

'Our courses combine liberality of style with vocational relevance'

Our courses combine liberality of style and content with vocational relevance. The department not only co-operates with other education bodies, but there are also growing ties with the external system. Mr Crooks said: "The extra-mural department is designing an access course which is intended both to offer an alternative to A level as a route of entry into the external system, and also to enhance learning skills and to prepare students for subsequent study in the external mode."

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Tracking down the killer diseases

London University is a medical powerhouse probably without parallel anywhere in the world. One in every five of the 40,000 or so students is studying medicine and London accounts for half of all UK postgraduates in medicine and dentistry.

The medical students and post-graduate researchers are spread among an enormous clutch of hospitals, institutes and laboratories whose facilities range from the first rate to the Dickensian.

The life blood of the profession is research. Some, like cancer research or the investigation of Aids, is very high profile, the media having an insatiable appetite for stories about them.

Most goes on quietly without fanfare. Yet in almost every school or institute intriguing medical detective work is being done.

● The scavengers. In his play *The Doctor's Dilemma*, George Bernard Shaw puts into the mouth of one of his characters, Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonnington, a phrase which has found its way into almost every dictionary of literary quotations: "Stimulate the phagocytes."

"There is at bottom," says Shaw's physician, "only one genuinely scientific treatment for all diseases and that is to simulate the phagocytes. Drugs are a delusion."

Shaw was, as usual, overplaying his hand, but the quotation did reflect what was then a current pre-occupation at St Mary's Hospital, where an acquaintance of Shaw, Sir Almroth Wright, was a power in the land as Professor of Bacteriology.

He had begun to realize the importance of certain substances in the blood in helping the immune system to scavenge bacteria, a process known by the technical name phagocytosis.

Nearly 80 years on, Shaw's words are coming to life again at St Mary's where researchers are using some of Wright's ideas to develop a new approach to the treatment of serious infections.

The researchers have been looking at the breakdown of the scavenging mechanism in severe surgical infections, such as peritonitis, and trying to find ways to reverse that failure.

One promising method being investigated is the use of an antibody called Core Glycolipid.

The St Mary's team has

The university is a medical powerhouse.

Malcolm Brown examines its intriguing research

shown that this antibody appears to reverse the depression of the immune system and improve removal of bacteria from the bloodstream.

Their hypothesis, for which evidence seems to be growing, is that Core Glycolipid is acting as what Almroth Wright called an opsofin, something in the blood serum that makes the invading bacteria more attractive to the scavenging system.

Antibiotics destroy or inhibit the growth of bacteria. This alternative route is to take a depressed immune system and put some fight back into it.

The antibody sticks to the bacteria and indicates that it is ready to be picked up by the immune system.

It is as though the bacteria and the antibody together were shouting to the immune system: "Here we are, come and get us" — in short, stimulating the phagocytes.

the Swedish drugs company Astra, which has a particular interest in senile dementia, put up £1.35 million to help to establish a neuroscience research centre which will operate alongside the Institute's Department of Neurochemistry.

● The killer. Many millions of pounds and countless man-hours have been devoted to trying to contain malaria, but it remains the most serious human parasitic disease known.

About 200 million people suffer from chronic infection and every year the same number acquire malaria.

A million people, mostly the very young, die of it every year in Africa alone. Experts say that almost half the world's population is at risk.

Researchers at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical

New drugs to beat malarial infection

cal Medicine, are tackling the problem from three angles.

One group is developing simple technological barriers, such as mosquito nets impregnated with lethal doses of insecticides. A second approach is to break the cycle of malarial infection.

The mosquito infects man, then another mosquito taking a blood meal from the infected man is itself infected and in turn passes on the disease.

Vaccines now being worked on, it is hoped, will help to break that cycle at the man-to-mosquito stage, so that the "second" mosquito in the cycle does not become infected.

Work on this so-called transmission-blocking vaccine is being done in collaboration with scientists at Imperial College and at Holland's Nijmegen University.

A third team is evaluating promising new antimalarials, drugs which are effective against malarial parasites. This is increasingly necessary because many mosquitoes are now resistant to many of the common drugs used in the fight against malaria, like Chloroquine.

Preparations, like the Chinese plant derivative Quinaghaosu, which are new to the West, are being examined.

A top of class rating for young engineers

Professor Eric Ash can tell you exactly what kind of rating London gets as a place to train engineers, or at least he can for the two institutions in the university with which he has been most intimately involved — University College, where he was Professor of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, and the Imperial College of Science and Technology, whose rector he has been for just a year.

When the University Grants Committee went round the universities earlier this year judging their research, University College and Imperial came away with high marks. All engineering departments, save one, in each college were rated "outstanding".

Professor Ash, one of the most distinguished engineers in Britain, thinks that applied science departments have to perform at two levels in a university.

First, they have to push back the frontiers of knowledge. Second, they have to demonstrate that the work they are doing is applicable and the only way you can demonstrate that, said the professor, is by getting it applied.

So the interplay between engineering departments and industry is crucial in assessing an institution's worth. On that measure also London does very well.

Imperial, for instance, has more Alvey contracts (contracts for the Government-backed information technology programme) than any other university in the country.

Imperial has become — and was even before Professor Ash took over — a byword for industrial collaboration.

It takes many forms: research funds, contract work, hardware. For example, IBM has given the college a computer system worth £2 million and Honda put up £700,000 for a state-of-the-art wind tunnel in the Department of

Aeronautics, the biggest award the Japanese company has made to an outside research organization.

Industrial money is much needed. Government funding cuts have hurt the universities. Professor Ash said one of the difficulties in talking about the financing of his college is that it is a cumulative problem.

"The gaps that we see are not this year's 4 per cent cut, which is what Imperial College has sustained. It's really the erosion of funding which has taken place over the last dozen years or so."

"We're competing with Stanford, MIT, Novosibirsk, you name it; and it is becoming increasingly difficult to sustain our cutting edge in the face of the opposition."

That problem of underfunding by government is paralleled by another — the way industry underpays engineers. Professor Ash thinks it may be difficult to raise engineers pay across the board, but then that is not really what needs to be done anyway.

Talent is not divided in an egalitarian way and industry should recognize that by paying the "stars" what they are worth.

He worries deeply about the way the brightest and the best, undervalued in this country, are drifting towards America.

Few scientists or engineers go purely for the money, he said, so at university level he thinks his duty is clear if he is to stop the outflow.

"It's the combination of money and better facilities, that's the real core. So I regard it as my responsibility to do everything in my power to make sure the facilities we have here are world class. The moment we have to say that we've failed on that is the beginning of the end."

Professor Ash has probably got about seven years ahead of him as rector. Pressed on his ambitions he comes up with three. First, a doubling of the college's interaction with industry "without compromising on doing work at the highest possible academic level. I want interaction with industry on those themes where we are genuinely breaking new ground."

Second, he wants to build more bridges between the engineering department and other activities at Imperial.

Finally, he wants to double the number of women in the college. "We have about 18 per cent. By the time I leave I want to see no fewer than 36 per cent."

MB

It is my responsibility to make sure our facilities are world-class

Professor Eric Ash

"If you ask how much additional industrial income we need to stay financially viable, just the answer is it's a modest amount, an extra million a year would set us right I think. But what the place actually needs, is an extra income of something like £10 million a year from industry."

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In 1835, nearly 100 years after the foundation of The Middlesex Hospital as a small building in Windmill Street, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School was founded. 1985 marked the 150th Anniversary of this foundation and the School can look back with pride on its record over a period during which some 2,500 students have qualified at the School and gone into practice in this and many other countries of the world.

The School sees this as an opportunity to commemorate its past and to take a major step towards the future by establishing The Middlesex Hospital and Medical School General Charitable Trust.

Research at the Medical School and Hospital already covers a wide range of topics, but four major areas have been identified for which funding is sought, namely Heart and Blood Vessel Disease, Arthritis and Rheumatism, Hormonal Disorders and Cancer, and Primary Health Care.

To enable us to continue our work in these vital areas, we need your generous support which will help to ensure that The Middlesex continues to make the vital contribution to medical research as it has done in the first 150 years. With the creation in 1987 of the new University College and Middlesex School of Medicine we expect this contribution to be even greater.

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A gift or commutation may be associated with a specific project, and the Appeal Director would be very glad to discuss and advise on the most suitable way of recording such generosity.

Whilst a contribution made under deed of covenant is also a highly beneficial way of giving (we can recover the tax from the Inland Revenue), all gifts are welcome and no amount would ever be considered too small.

Cheques should be made payable to the Trust.

If you would like any further information about the Appeal, please contact:

R.P. Gould, Appeal Director The Middlesex Hospital and Medical School Research Appeal Astor College, Charlotte Street London W1P 1LD. Tel: (01) 436 8333 Ext 3407.

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FOCUS



Legal action: Rosalyn Higgins, Professor of International Law at the LSE

Professor Versatility

London University's law schools sometimes seem like a kindergarten for media stars. Ian Kennedy, Professor of Medical Law and Ethics at King's College, perhaps took the process to its logical conclusion in 1980 when he became the BBC's Reith Lecturer, the pinnacle of public service broadcasting.

More recently, a new face has begun to appear on our TV screens when, as increasingly seems to be the case, matters of great international moment are in the balance. Rosalyn Higgins, a colleague of Mr Zander at LSE where she is Professor of International Law, has been seen most recently talking about the America bombing of Libya (she thought it was hard to say that act was lawful under current international law) and the extradition to Belgium of the British soccer fans allegedly involved in the tragic Heysel stadium incidents. (She thought there were grounds for the extradition applications to be made lawfully.)

time work is at the university," she said, explaining that her work as a QC in the Middle Temple involves "early mornings, evenings and weekends". She has also managed to become almost a fixture at the BBC External Services where she is regularly called in for overseas broadcasts.

Plenty of room for specialists. bridge graduate, thinks there is nowhere, not even Oxbridge, to touch it. Not the least of the attractions is that the sheer size of London University means there is an awful lot of law going on in it and, therefore, plenty of room for specialists to pursue their interests.

Another negative aspect is that, inevitably, exam procedures are cumbersome, particularly at graduate level. Each teacher of a particular subject is likely to construct his or her own course within the overall university regulations, so the same subject may be approached in a number of different, but each equally valid, ways.

But to test that knowledge the university, through its teachers, must draw up a single university exam. That is not easy and the marking is extremely time consuming. "I do find that uncomfortably large parts of my year are spent in university marking," she said. But she wouldn't change it.

Link up and learn

Within a year it will be possible for London University's five non-medical schools to share each other's courses, seminars, demonstrations and tutorials without the staff and students having to leave their buildings.

The development is a remarkable interactive video and data network using fibre optics, computers and television screens. Television cameras will be controlled orally, not manually, and the person speaking will appear on screen.

When LiveNet comes into operation at London - initial experiments start next year - individuals and groups on two or more sites will be able to link up to produce distributed tutorials, seminars, lectures and conferences. Research teams on different sites working on related problems will be able to exchange views and information without the need to travel and meet.

Richard Beckwith, the project manager, said it will be difficult only in that it is unfamiliar and will be less demanding than, say, driving a car. The five colleges to be linked initially are Imperial, King's, Queen Mary, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College and University College, together with the computer centre and the audiovisual centre in the Senate House at Malet Street.

The Courtauld Institute of Art is moving to Somerset House. £3.2 million has been raised so far; £1.8 million more is needed to save the historic North Block, to rehouse this world famous Institute and reopen to the public The Fine Rooms as the new Courtauld Institute Galleries where it will be possible to display 85% of their Unique Collections instead of 33% as at present.

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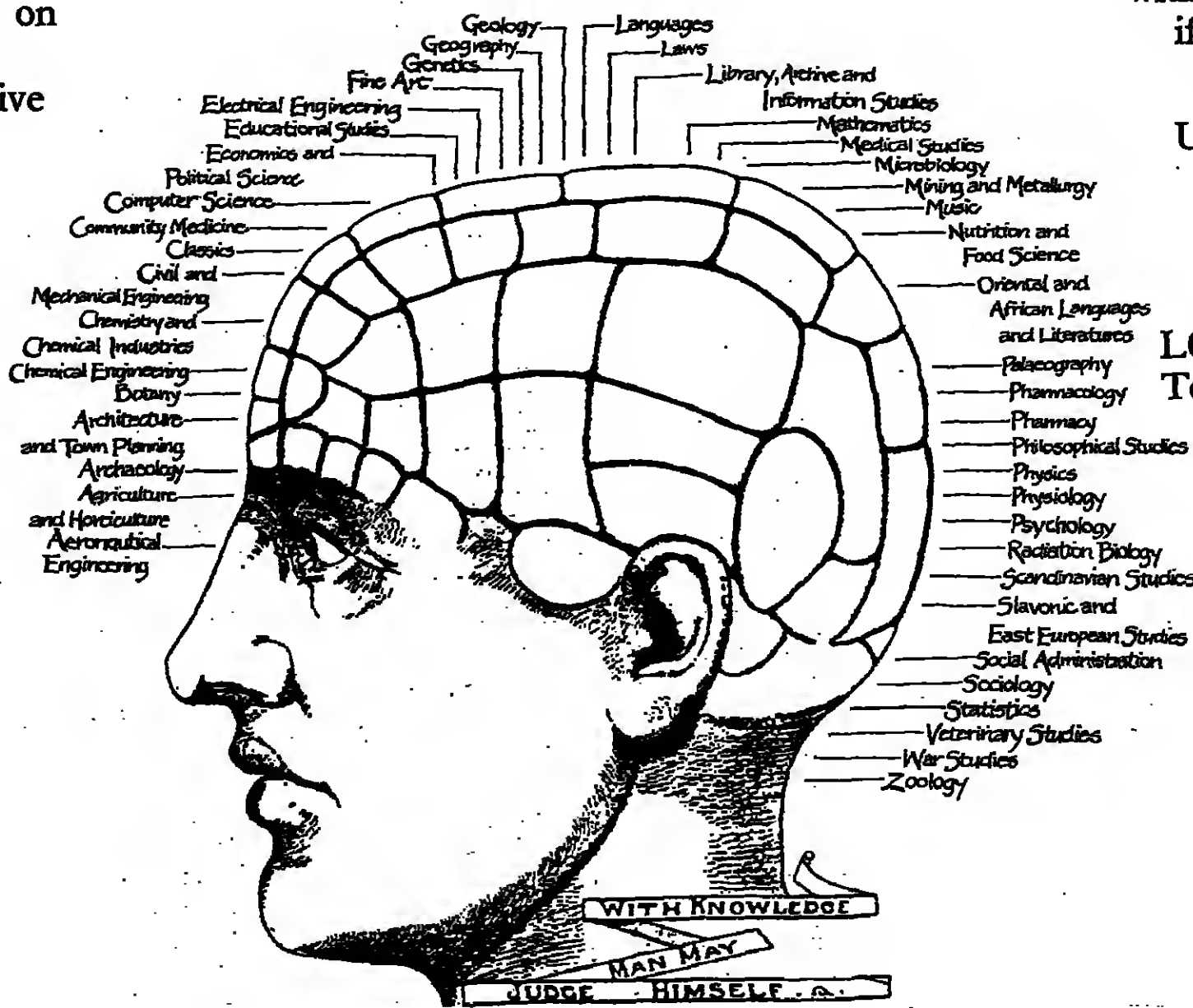
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Aged 21+ you will have excellent typing, shorthand and communication skills with the experience to match the seniority of this position.

In return, we offer a highly competitive salary and benefits package.

Melanie Symes, Personnel Officer, Burger King UK Limited, 20 Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2NA. Tel: 01-940 6046

INTERESTED IN PERSONNEL? £12,000

Join this leading shipping and cruise line as secretary to a senior executive responsible for personnel. This position is 70% administrative and excellent prospects are envisaged. Superb remuneration and subsidised lunch. English 'A' level and 100/50 skills needed.

YOUNG SECRETARY AGE 22+ £10,500 + overtime

Join this leading W1 firm of international management consultants and you can expect to earn with overtime a salary of £12,000 per annum. You should have a good career history and 60 wpm audio ability. Beautiful office, exceptional friendly atmosphere and training given on the latest WP. Please telephone 01-240 3531.

Elizabeth Hunt

Recruitment Consultants
18 Grosvenor Street London W1

BILINGUAL SECRETARY FOR MAJOR EUROPEAN MAGAZINES

German/English totally bilingual secretary to work with Director of small and trendy but extremely busy team of international publishers representative to West End. Good special, shyness, knowledge of WP, with min. 2 years' experience. Sense of humour and unapproachable essential. Salary negotiable depending on age and experience.

Write with C.V. to: Barbara Engelmann, IGP Ltd, 6 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PB.

SOTHEBY'S FOUNDED 1744

A leading auction house requires enthusiastic and well-organised secretaries with excellent skills (min 100/60) to work in expert departments. Word processing experience an advantage. Salary range £7,500-£8,500 p.a.

Please send your c.v. to: Sotheby's Personnel Department, 34/35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA.

PERSONNEL SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

I am looking for a bright, capable Personnel Secretary/Assistant to assist me in all aspects of this busy Personnel Department, and deputise during my absences. The ability to work under pressure and without supervision are therefore essential qualities. A candidate must also be personable, well spoken, have a good telephone manner and possess the ability to communicate at all levels with tact and discretion.

Applicants should be aged between 22-25, be well educated and numerate, and have 11 'A' level passes in English and Maths, 1 good shorthand and 1 good typing test. An excellent knowledge of all word processing systems and a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel administration is required, preferably in a personnel or related environment. Experience of computerised personnel systems would be a distinct advantage. Non- smokers only please.

I can offer a salary of £10,000 plus good terms and conditions of employment.

Please apply in writing, together with a full, up to date CV to: Ms D Wilcox, Personnel Officer, Television Publications Limited, 247 Tottenham Court Road London W1P 0AU

Why MacBlain Nash?

- Immediate work
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MacBlain Nash Temporary Secretaries
100 Strand, London WC2R 0JF.
(Directors are Registered Planners & Statutory Agents)

LEGAL AUDIO SECRETARIES £10,500

Due to their vast expansion plan, our client, a leading City Solicitors is seeking to recruit a number of Legal Audio Secretaries.

The successful candidates must be suitably qualified, with good audio sec skills, preferably with word processing, although WP training is offered.

Contact Jasly Rodwell or Debra Weather on 553 3026.



BILINGUAL SECRETARY FRENCH/ENGLISH

required by New Jewellery Boutique opening in Bond Street

Salary: £8,500 pa + BUPA + pension

Please send CV to: EBEL, Suite B, 4th Floor, Liberty House, 222 Regent Street, London. W1

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FOR A YOUNG, FAST MOVING SPORTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY?

If so IMG, the Mark McCormack Organisation, possibly relocating to Riverside Office in New Bridge, has vacancies for secretaries with proven skills and good presentation for following divisions:

LEGAL OFFICE ADMIN/PERSONNEL TV SALES BROADCASTING

Knowledge of WP useful. Immediate start. Please call or send C.V. with salary requirement to: Sally Long 14-15 Fitzhardinge St, W1H 9PL 01 486 7171

£8,000+ BRISTOL CHAIRMANS' SECRETARY/PA

Busy Systems House. You must be mature and very adaptable, have excellent qualifications and experience and enjoy working under pressure. Interested? Call Kate on 0272 276140 for details.

EARLY RISER FOR HIGH FLYER

The Apply - a 7.30 am start, the ecstasy - up to £15,000. This M.O. of a rising U.S. Bank is down to earth with a very sense of humour and is looking for an urbane, accurate and well organised Secretary to handle the complete description, all matters private and confidential. A financial background would be a plus. Age 27 +. Dedication is essential for this key role in a fast-moving world.

HIGH HOLBORN - £9,000

Two young Secretaries need help from a Secretary with good typing, some office experience and fun for enjoyment. Your powers of communication and organisation will be used to the full. Age 20 +. To complete the package, please contact Lindsey Anderson at Reservoir Wharf on 01 631 6922.

LINK Personnel

YOUNG PA to £10,000. Become less of a secretary and more of an Assistant/Researcher in this expanding international company. As PA to the MD you need to be 22 plus, numerate, and possess 50 wpm (SH useful).

BANKING - BI LINGUAL PA £10,000. International bank seeks an excellent all round PA with fluent French for the European business office. You must be able to cope with any eventuality in the bosses absence, plus offer full secretarial and administrative support. Age 23 plus with 100/60 plus wpm.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES - bookings available. 282 Regent Street, London W1. 01-434 2482.

ADMIN TRAINING

Develop your admin skills as Secretary/Office Administrator with a leading Merchant Bank. The Information Technology Dept needs you to contribute your own ideas to the running of the Dept and to define your own role. You will liaise with staff and suppliers, iron out problems and carry out staff admin for the Dept. 100/50. 22+ c.£10,000 + mort. sub.

BE CONVERTED

Many of the positions we are currently handling for leading City organisations are available on a temporary to permanent basis. With good shorthand or audio skills plus WP experience, you may find your next career move is only a temporary assignment away.

SPECIALISTS IN SECRETARIAL RECRUITMENT
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JIGSAW RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST £8,250 negotiable

Small friendly firm of Chartered Surveyors adjacent to Chancery Lane tube seeking person with excellent telephone manner for Herald switchboard and first class typing skills. Call Miss Richmond 242 4321

city city city city city city city city city

EXECUTIVE CRÈME

OUR SECRETARIES ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR TEAM

At 3i we are firm believers in the grass being greener on the other side and we go out of our way to make it so - especially for secretaries who may be looking for the opportunity to advance their careers.

We are an expanding, successful company providing venture capital to companies of all types and sizes.

We have several interesting opportunities in our London office. You could provide secretarial support to a small team of 3 executives in one of our Investment Departments or work as Secretary to an Investment Director.

All we ask is that you're enthusiastic, flexible and professional with a good 'O' level or 'A' level education or equivalent, excellent secretarial skills and W.P. experience is desirable.

In return we can offer you a very green field - with an outstanding benefits package: salaries from £9,000-£10,500 pa depending on the job, pension/mortgage facilities, non-contributory pension and free medical health insurance, season ticket/loan. And excellent prospects for progress.

If you are interested in being part of a young, friendly, professional organisation then please write enclosing a comprehensive CV to Ann Goldie, Investors in Industry plc, 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP (adjacent to Waterloo Station/Tube), or telephone for an application form on 01-928 7822.

THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY.

MEDIA-FINANCE-ADVERTISING-SALES-PERSONNEL-MEDIA-FINANCE

Merchant Banking package c £15,000

A major and famous merchant bank needs an assistant for two of their senior managers in Corporate Finance.

The position requires you to have substantial initiative and good secretarial skills, although the job's secretarial content is quite low.

The main focus of the job is on client liaison. Fluency in German or a Scandinavian language would be an advantage. Age 25-30.

HAZELL-STATON

8 Golden Square, London W1. Tel: 01-439 6021.

MEDIA-FINANCE-ADVERTISING-SALES-PERSONNEL-MEDIA-FINANCE

We are the market leader in our field in Europe. We develop, produce and sell aluminium and UPVC systems for windows, doors, conservatories, structural glazing and curtain walling.

We are seeking a

BI-LINGUAL PA/SECRETARY

with a working knowledge of German to work in our busy sales office in Remel Hempstead. Duties include secretarial support for the Chief Executive, close liaison with our Head Office in West Germany, with our Sales Managers in the field and with customers and architects, maintenance of personnel records and some technical translating.

Please apply in writing with c.v. to:

Mr H-G Lokowarid, SCHUECO UK, Times House, 178 Marlborough, Remel Hempstead HP1 1BB



LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

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The BANT... Job opportunities in PR and advertising up to £9,000

The HOOK... Secretarial skills (80/60) and at least one years experience

The LINE... 491 8775 (Ask for Gill)

Recruitment Consultants

PUBLIC RELATIONS.....

... is an exciting and growing industry and many talented secretaries have already grown with it.

The secretarial role in PR has a lot to offer: TOTAL INVOLVEMENT - GENUINE RESPONSIBILITY - VARIETY - CONSTANT CONTACT WITH PRESS AND CLIENTS - YOUNG, INFORMAL COLLEAGUES - REAL OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN AND PROGRESS.

To find out more and to discuss 12 interesting PR positions available now phone me, Melanie Lang.

01 631 1541 Rec-Corps Price-Jamieson & Partners Ltd

Personnel Beginnings

£8,250-£9,000 in early 20's.

In WGL Theatrical, Sec. P.A. for constantly recruiting advertising and marketing high fliers. Total involvement, lots of variety in a fast paced, exciting and progressive environment. They supply bright, even-tempered and good on the phone, and type 70wpm (no preferred) and they'll pay you up to £9,000 to start your personal career.

In a top hotel in Brighton, involves staff recruitment and personnel development. Excellent benefits, 25 days holiday, no social activities. Poss. personal. Some office exp. 80wpm typing (no exp). £8,250. Ring

Mary Overton on 01-734 7282

Mary Overton Recruitment Ltd, 35 Piccadilly, London, W1V 9PL

Senior Sec 5th Ken up to £11,000 + PERKS

Secretarial/PA £11,000 POSS MORE!

A really professional PA role for a senior responsible position in a leading international company in Chelsea. You can use your initiative to do a bit of thing - the office to progress. Organise the office and the staff. Some travel involved and other confidential duties which we cannot mention here to find out more call Kelly 01 434 0882. Age 24 - 40.

Royal Institute of British Architects PA

Our Deputy Secretary, who is responsible for the internal administration for the institute, which includes, financial management, development of offices resources and equipment, staffing policies and union negotiation, requires a personal assistant.

As well as providing secretarial support, the successful candidate will be required to give basic pay training. Much of the work is of a confidential nature and requires tact, initiative and an eye for detail.

Applicants should be educated to 'A' level standard, with good audio and wp skills, and should have at least 3-5 years' relevant experience.

Starting salary is £9,224 and benefits include 25 days' holiday plus 1 week at Christmas, and £1,500 per day LVS.

For further information, please telephone:

The Personnel Officer on 01-588 5533 ext 4126. Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London W1.

CAROLINE KING WE ARE STAYING LATE TONIGHT

For those of you who find it hard to get to us in normal hours. We handle both City and West End companies which could range from advertising and PR to stockbroking and banking. Whether you are a highly qualified senior secretary, just starting off or wanting to learn, please call in to 7pm. 46 OLD BOND STREET, W1 01-499 8070

MD's SECRETARY to £9,500 St. Johns Wood.

Fully experienced sec to act as secretary to MD and 2 Directors of small pleasant paper importing company. Sound skills and knowledge of letter writing. WP knowledge. 100%.

For details please ring Gillian England, McCall England & Associates 01-381 3884.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL-APPEAL

We are looking for a top flight Personal Secretary for the Children's Hospital Appeal. The post involves a significant amount of public relations and fundraising work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office and will be expected to play a central role in the recruitment and selection of staff. A good educational background and a high level of professional competence are essential. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar post. Salary: £10,000 p.a. New job in 1987.

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY (SHORTHAND)

Required for small friendly investment management company close to Liverpool Street. To assist with all business and personal correspondence. Must have fast, accurate typing, shorthand 100 wpm, word processing experience preferred. £10,000 pa plus other benefits.

Send CV to Mrs. Margaret, 19 Whitehall Street, London E1 7HP.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE £11,000

You have some shorthand, director level experience and good organisational skills as PA to the chief executive of an engineering company in SW1.

PUBLISHING £10,000

PA to Managing Director of major publishing house in Covent Garden area. Shorthand plus WP skills and good English needed. Age mid 20's plus.

HIGH FLIER £12,000 neg

This team will be major force after Big Bang and you as secretary/admin assistant to the young American and very dynamic director will enjoy a full and busy life. Training given on the PC; Good education, shorthand + WP required. Mortgage subsidy, free lunch, etc.

EARLY 20'S to £10,000

You are 20-26, and have 1-2 years City experience and O level education. You will work primarily for the chief executive of this EC2 investment company and are prepared to help out within the team.

City 577 8600 West End 438 4081

Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

Judy Farquharson Limited

47 New Bond Street, London, W1Y 9HA. 01-493 8824

VENTURE CAPITAL £12,000

Very young investment Manager requires an intelligent, ambitious PA to research in their office. Lots of client contact. Must have excellent typing skills. Age 25-30.

£14,000

Managing Director needs top level PA with WP and fast skills (120wpm). Must be very bright, confident and enjoy working at senior level on high standard. £14,000.

RUN OFFICE ALONE £10,000

Very small Run Associates. Excellent benefits. Telephone engineer. Working hours approx 9am-5pm, 1 week.

FL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

CITY to £12,000

Due to internal promotion a bright young secretary/PA is needed to join this small specialist department of a big city trading company. The work is closely connected to the E.E.C. and would ideally suit someone who has basic numeracy and some French. The ideal candidate should possess sound secretarial skills but have the ambition to develop the job within the next 18 months. Graduate/A' level certificate. Speeds 100/60 + WP.

CORBOLD AND DAVIS RECRUITMENT LTD.

35 Bruton Place W1. 01-493 7788

EL CRAWFORD'S RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

HIGHLY ORGANISED PA/SECRETARY

Top level PA/Sec required for Legal Dept. with the most successful advertising agency. Someone with a background in legal or personal a definite advantage. Must have very fast and accurate typing and a positive attitude where word processors are concerned. Working in a one to one situation, could possibly suit someone more mature returning to work. Salary £10,000.

Please contact Octavia at El Crawford's (see case) 595 9692

THAMES TELEVISION PLC-BILINGUAL SECRETARIES FRANKFURT - PARIS - MADRID

Thames Television is looking for experienced Bi-lingual secretaries in their Airtime Sales Offices, to be opened in Frankfurt, Paris and Madrid.

The successful applicants, will act as Personal Assistants to the Sales Managers in each case and apart from the normal range of secretarial duties will be expected to use a high degree of initiative in fulfilling an important co-ordinating and organising role. There will be extensive contacts with Advertisers in each country and the successful applicants will be expected to undertake appropriate desk research.

This represents an excellent opportunity to join the largest of the ITV Companies at an important time in its development in the European market.

Thames is an equal opportunities employer and we welcome all applications regardless of sex, ethnic origin and marital status.

If you are interested in one of these positions, please write for an application form indicating which office you are interested in, to:-



Liz Marshall, Personnel Officer, Thames Television PLC, 149 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 9LL

CREATIVE £14,000 + bonus

This company's client list reads like the Who's Who of outstanding design.

As PA to the Managing Director you will organise his entire business and social life: arranging meetings, itineraries, travel and client entertaining. Shorthand is useful but the volume of secretarial work is limited. Poise, presentation and personality will be important factors for this very stylish company.

Skills: 90/60 Age: 25-35

RECRUITMENT 5 GARRICK STREET COVENT GARDEN TEL: 01-831 1220

FIRST CLASS SECRETARY/PA

c£10,000 PA + SMALL CAR

My young Westminster firm of Property Consultants requires help! Quite simply you need to be very good with excellent skills in shorthand and typing. Position offers great involvement.

Call John Coates on 01 222 1616

PA to MD of Top West End Fashion Company

must be able to speak and have a working knowledge of both French and German. Many opportunities to travel and to be able to work with our many clients. Typing, text and knowledge of micro computer etc. Good salary according to experience. 4 weeks paid holiday and clothing benefits. Phone 01 631 0908 Miss Leach. All enquiries dealt in confidence.

Administrative Assistant

An opening currently exists for an Administrative Assistant in a newly formed Transactions Services Group. The Services Group will assist in the orderly execution of Investment Banking Transactions.

Basic requirements are proficiency on a word processor or personal computer, an excellent telephone manner and an organised approach to your work. The ability to work under pressure and as part of a team is essential.

To find out more about this vacancy, please write with career details, including your current salary level and daytime telephone number (if possible) to: Barbara Jenkins, Recruitment Manager, Merrill Lynch Europe Limited, 3 Newgate Street, London EC4A 7DA.



TOP NOTCH AUDIO SECRETARY REQUIRED

We are an expanding W2 firm of solicitors and our Senior Partner is desperately seeking an efficient audio secretary.

In addition to usual secretarial skills (ie good typing speeds, telex, etc), we require somebody with common sense, who can work under pressure at times, who has the ability to deal with clients on the telephone, and who can generally organise our Senior Partner. We operate a Wang WP system, so WP knowledge is essential. In return for the above skills, we can offer you a salary of £10,000 p.a. (6 months review), 4 weeks holiday, yearly bonus, season ticket loan. L.V.'s and the chance to join our lively team.

Interested? Then why not phone for immediate appointment, 01-229 9181 ref. MC.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY £11,000

As a result of internal promotion a prestigious firm of residential estate Agents, is looking for a confident and flexible personal assistant to work with a small team within their Chelsea Office.

The job involves handling the administration of the department, including some figure work, and providing a secretarial service for the team, but also offers considerable scope for involvement both with clients and properties.

You should be well spoken, with excellent presentation and be looking for a demanding job with a friendly company.

Skills: 90/60 + Audio Age: 23-28

West End Office 629 9686

ANGELA MORTIMER

P.A. with a difference £11,500

The young and newly appointed Managing Director of this City company seeking the most intelligent and dynamic personal assistant.

This is a new position in which you will be using your flexibility and initiative to develop the central role. Previous senior level experience is essential preferably in a service company together with the maturity to handle people with confidence and tact.

Your organisational skills will be essential to implement new systems, run the office, supervise staff and above all act as a true P.A.

Skills: 100/60 Age: 25-35

West End Office 629 9686

ANGELA MORTIMER

EXECUTIVE PA £10-12K

A superb office suite (West London location) and a smashing boss await a beautiful, confident, highly articulate PA with a lovely smile and attractive personality. Your hours: French, secretarial expertise - 100/60 + WP - will allow you to join the multi-national organisation of who recognise that the best only employ the best. Age 25-35 and totally professional. Contact in confidence Ken Russell on

629 4343

LEGAL SECRETARY £10,000 WC1

Working for the Conveyancing Partner in the City based Solicitors, there is every opportunity to get fully involved. Put your excellent audio skills (80 wpm) to use, and enjoy being cross trained on the latest WP in return for 2 salary reviews and a 'handy' working environment.

This is one of the many positions on offer in our new legal section based at the City branch, 1st floor, 21-32 High Holborn, WC1. Call now on 485 8883

29 Abchurch Lane, London, EC4A 3DF Telephone 01-493 3211

£14,000 PA to newly appointed Chief Executive, City stockbrokers. Financial City experience essential together with excellent presentation and experience at senior level. Skills 100/70 Age 25-35

ADMINISTRATOR £11,500 + MORTGAGE SUB

International City Bank is recruiting an administrator to act as assistant to the Manager in their syndication area. Banking experience with secretarial skills essential with the capabilities to hold down a highly motivated administrative role. Age 25-50.

Tel: 438 8361/2853 Dulcie Simpson Appointments Ltd

Churchill Clinic, 80 Lambeth Road, London SE1 7PW

Outpatient Nurse Manager

Ideal position for a candidate with both nursing and secretarial qualifications to manage the outpatient department. Work includes supporting the Magnetic Resonance Imaging and X-ray Departments, consulting rooms and treatment rooms. Salary £11,200 pa.

For further details telephone Kate Douglas, 01-928 5633 Ext. 228.

OUT AND ABOUT £11,000

Assisting the charming young Director of this square property development company off Bedford Square you will be attending site meetings regularly, co-ordinating and producing brochures on the developments and provide a full secretarial back-up. No shorthand, some audio and accurate typing (60+) necessary. Sound office experience, good presentation and outgoing personality essential. Age 25-35. Please ring 434 4512.

Crone Corkill RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

A WINNING PERSONALITY

... could earn you £12,000 in your first year plus an excellent training, £7,000 (incomparable regulated earnings scheme), early management opportunities and the backing of a £4 billion international group. If you have drive, initiative, good communicative skills, it's an excellent career move - take it. Phone for details

01-222 8872

TRAINER BROKER

A vacancy has arisen for a trainer broker. The successful applicant will be aged 34+, of smart appearance and ambitious. Excellent prospects offered.

David Connell 01-499 8288

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

FRANK Lee & Partners, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-493 3211

Director's Secretary

Calm in a Storm £12,000

The American MD of a small and highly profitable (both shorthands) firm in St. James's requires an all rounder to run the office and provide him with first class secretarial back-up.

Previous senior level experience is required, with a 'sleeves rolled up', alert approach.

The ideal applicant will enjoy being caught up in the intensity of an international dealing environment, and will know how to keep a cool head whilst coping with a wide variety of responsibilities, and reacting to priorities as they arise.

Age indicator 25-30. Speeds 90/60.

Please telephone 01-437 1564

MacBlain & Associates Ltd

01-437 1564 Recruitment Consultants 130 Regent Street, London W1R 5FE

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

GERMAN: Executive Secretary with German of mother tongue standard and excellent English (both shorthands) for post which is half secretarial, half liaison - cum-administrative. A civilised, interesting job for a civilised, well educated person with considerable experience. £11,000 plus.

MAL DU PAYS? If you are going home to Paris, are very numerate and have financial experience, we are looking for someone who would enjoy an administrative role in stockbroking. Plenty of contact with the UK, necessitating excellent English. Good salary.

FRENCH: BRUSSELS Could be your destination if you join an organisation currently near Heathrow, which may well move to Belgium next year. French needs to be of mother tongue level and the job involves translating, word processing and secretarial duties. Around £11,000.

01 836 3794

22 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 9DF

DRAKE PERSONNEL

PAs, SECRETARIES Are You Looking For A Challenge?

Working as part of a professional team you will enter a stimulating environment where individual contributions are the key to success.

If you are highly motivated, a self-starter, thrive on a demanding task and are keen to see a new dimension to your career we can offer you a rewarding role within our organisation.

Your ability to communicate effectively at all levels as well as a sound knowledge of office systems will provide you with a unique opportunity in development and progress in our dynamic business.

If the sounds interesting contact John Hazell or Frances Carey on 01-229 3244

THE DRAKE INTERNATIONAL GROUP

Law Report October 15 1986

Writ retains priority along with restored judgment

Bankers Trust Co v Galadari Before Lord Justice Kerr, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Balcombe [Judgment given October 14] A creditor's successful appeal which restored the original judgment...

Mr Timothy Charlton for the plaintiffs Mr Peter Irwin for the Chase Manhattan Bank, Mr Thomas Shields for the Sheriff of Greater London...

LORD JUSTICE PARKER said that on July 7, 1986 their Lordships allowed the plaintiffs' appeal from a judgment of Mr Justice Webster...

Thereafter notice of claim to the goods was given by the first defendant's wife and in the ordinary course of the court...

Where a sheriff withdrew from possession pursuant to an erroneous decision of a lower court. There was no need when the order was set aside for the judgment creditor to start again and issue a fresh writ.

Where, as here, temporary invalidity was in no way due to the fault or the voluntary action of the creditor but to the erroneous decision of the court, the court should try to ensure that when the matter was put right, the creditor did not lose the benefit of what he had done...

The plaintiffs' writ had been issued pursuant to a judgment which had been restored. The issue of the writ was therefore entirely valid.

There was no need for the issue of a second writ and the priority originally acquired by the delivery of the writ must survive or be restored unless some special reason was shown for removing it.

When the sheriff withdrew from possession pursuant to an erroneous decision of a lower court. There was no need when the order was set aside for the judgment creditor to start again and issue a fresh writ.

Where, as here, temporary invalidity was in no way due to the fault or the voluntary action of the creditor but to the erroneous decision of the court, the court should try to ensure that when the matter was put right, the creditor did not lose the benefit of what he had done...

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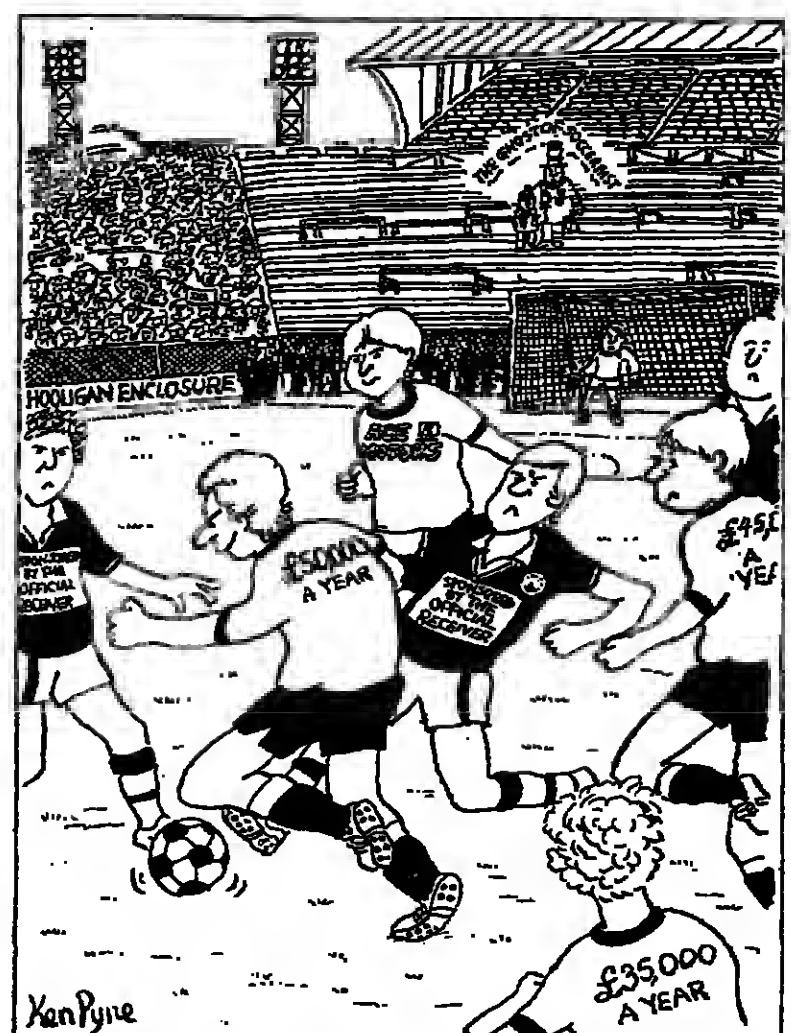
Why football can no longer ignore the lore of diminishing returns

By Neil Harding League football is steadily losing supporters, prestige, and reputation. It is also losing money.

Does that really matter? Is football an industry, like food retailing or electronics, or is it a means of providing some fun, excitement, and relief from the pressures of life, whatever the economic cost?

Twenty years ago such a question would have been irrelevant. England had just won the World Cup, football was still considered the most glorious of the nation's games and there seemed no possible dichotomy between football as business and football as sport.

As Ken Friar, managing director of Arsenal, puts it: "Football is the oldest of industries. It sells one product and has 92 outlets for it."



Putting the decline into perspective

Our report looked at all 92 clubs in the Football League, comparing and ranking their activities on 26 measures of financial performance.

The table lists performance by pre-tax profit margin - an approximate guide to the financial management of a season. The figure in brackets is the total of sales for the season - tickets, players, assets, etc.

Table with columns: Top ten, 1984-5, 1982-3, Bottom ten, 1984-5, 1982-3. Lists clubs like Q of S, Cardiff, and their financial metrics.

Well, so much was this ritual part of Saturday life that many supporters went to their local stadium even on alternate Saturdays when the first team was playing away.

In the early sixties, the advent of motorways, making for ease of communications, the general rise in prosperity and the two-day week, enabling supporters to travel long distances to watch their first team started the growth of what Mrs Thatcher, after the Brussels tragedy, called pernicious "away support."

of the supermarkets, continue to believe they can run a viable service only to find that most of the customers have deserted them.

Spectators have been deserting football in vast numbers. It remains the single most important sport in this country, but people have more options than just to go to a football match. They might sit and watch television or, as is happening more and more, they might wish to play football themselves.

Justifying sting of libel

Khashoggi v IPC Magazines Ltd and Another Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Slade [Judgment given October 10] The rule that an injunction to restrain publication of a libel should not be granted in a case where the defendant intended to rely on the defence of justification...

On an application to Mr Justice Saville for an injunction it had been said by the defendants that it was too late because all copies had been distributed.

The defendants had now applied for the injunction to be discharged. Their reason was two-fold, first a remarkable lack of candour on the part of the plaintiff, and second the discovery that the defendants had a full defence.

Mr Buckley said that the rule in Bonnard v Perryman applied in the simple or classic case of justification and that it had no extension to the case of a defendant who had intended to rely on the defence of justification.

There was a much wider principle which applied. The injunction procedure was not invoked in defence of a right, and if the Polly Defence defence were to succeed there would have been no right to protect.

The injunction should be discharged but in doing so the court was not saying that the plaintiff had not been entitled to the injunction she had obtained up until that time.

Lord Justice Slade agreed. Solicitors: William Charles Crocker, Peter Carter-Rock & Partners.

There is more bad news for Britain in that, should they fail to beat the odds in Mexico, their next assignment would probably be to travel away to Yugoslavia in October. The losers of such a tie would be relegated to the 1988 zonal qualifying competition.

These things go on in cycles. Britain are not good enough to have more than a precarious foothold in the 16-strong "first division".

TENNIS: RECORD ENTRY FOR 1987 DAVIS CUP COMPETITION

Britain's hopes as thin as Mexico air

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Britain will be away to Mexico, almost certainly on shale (clay), in the first round of next year's Davis Cup competition, the world team championship, in which is organized by the International Tennis Federation and sponsored by Japan's NEC Corporation.

There is more bad news for Britain in that, should they fail to beat the odds in Mexico, their next assignment would probably be to travel away to Yugoslavia in October. The losers of such a tie would be relegated to the 1988 zonal qualifying competition.

These things go on in cycles. Britain are not good enough to have more than a precarious foothold in the 16-strong "first division".

Damages for pay-cut breach

Rigby v Ferodo Ltd Before Lord Justice May, Lord Justice Woolf and Sir Roulley Cumming-Bruce [Judgment given October 10] The action of an employee in either accepting or not accepting unilateral notice of wage reductions by his employer...

The Court of Appeal so held dismissing an appeal by the employers. Ferodo Ltd, against a judgment of Mr Justice Small on January 25, 1986 in which he awarded damages to be assessed to the employee, Gary Rigby, for breach of contract.

The employees sought to limit damages to the extent of the period of notice due under the contract. Although there was a general principle that an innocent party's damages were limited to the period within which the party in breach could have fully performed the contract, that principle had no application here.

The facts of this case had not been before the courts, save in Burdett-Coutts v Hertfordshire County Council (1994) 1 IRLR 911. There Mr Justice Kenneth Jones reached a conclusion similar to that of Mr Justice Ognall in this case.

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Correction

In R v Domstar MBC, Ex parte Brain (The Times October 11, 1986) a misplaced comma in the seventeenth paragraph of our summary of Mr Justice Metcalf's judgment changed the intended meaning.

The sentence should have read: "It followed that in so far as the public did not have use as a right before, such rights came into existence in 1926 as a result of section 193..."

Nobody who has ever been to a football match can be unaware of this. With few exceptions, such as Sheffield Wednesday, football clubs are in declining inner-city areas. Most do not attract the local population that live round the club, many of whom are migrants from other countries with little interest in the game.

This would not matter if the clubs recognized it and catered for it. But the clubs have changed little or nothing since the days when most of the supporters came from the surrounding streets and would not have dreamt of taking the car to football - in any case, most would not have had a car.

The problem has been, and still is, that many football directors and chairmen see it that way. Many of them have invested money in their local club not because they saw it as a business from which they expected returns but as (a) a way of making their mark on the local community and (b) fulfilling a long-felt ambition to own their local club.

The solution must lie in fewer clubs

soaked to the skin standing on the terraces supporting the club and dreaming of one day owning it. Investment in a football club is not like any other investment. The man who may make hard business decisions every day of his life becomes, once at the head of a football club, a fan who wants nothing more than to see his club win and is willing to spend money, and lots of it, to do so.

To convince such people that football must also be a business, if it is to survive as an entertainment, is difficult. For they know that if they run out of money, they will come another day with more money to try to keep the whole thing going.

SPEEDWAY

A Mauger force for the Danes

By Keith Macklin

Ivan Mauger, six times world champion, is still a major force in the sport, and the eminence grise behind the Danish triumphant march to trophy after trophy by the Dane Hans Nielsen.

The New Zealander Mauger must take much of the credit for the transformation of Nielsen from bridesmaid to bride. After the Commonwealth round of the world championship at Bradford he offered his services to Nielsen as adviser to the Dane's Danes' acceptance of this offer was one of the wisest moves he has made.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Football: RAF v Watford-Opel League XI (RAF Linton) THORN EMU COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Huddersfield v Doncaster (at Accrington), Huddersfield v Hartlepool (at US Portmouth), etc.

RACING: PULBOROUGH TEAM CAN EXTEND WINNING RUN WITH TWO-YEAR-OLD DOUBLE AT NEWCASTLE

Fu Lu Shou ready to recoup losses

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

While conceding that making excuses for beaten horses can often prove expensive, I do feel that following that costly failure in the Celtic Junior Nursery at Hamilton eight days ago, Fu Lu Shou should be backed to retrieve losses in the Brightelmstone Nursery at Brighton today, and he is my nap.

After being beaten threequarters of a length by Lindsay Chermack on Rivers Secret, Fu Lu Shou's jockey, Tyrone Williams, had a tale of woe to tell his trainer, Patrick Haslam.

This was ratified later by experienced race readers present who reported that Fu Lu Shou lost a good position early on when he had to be snatched up to avoid some scuffling.

Williams rightly gave him plenty of time to recover and get balanced again but when he did produce him with what looked like a winning run two furlongs from home he was again hampered badly.

Getting full marks for perseverance, he then switched to the outside of a bigish field but the winning post came just too soon. And unlucky was the unanimous verdict.

Faced by only six opponents this afternoon, it will be surprising if he does not enjoy a better run this time. For one by the sprinter Godswall Fu Lu Shou stays remarkably well. This can be attributed to the influence of his dam, the Reliance mare Perilance, who had some useful form over a mile and a half in France. So today's distance of a mile will pose no problem for Fu Lu Shou, who might well be described as a winner without a penalty.

Otherwise at Brighton it should pay to back Chorizta (2.15) and Inshad (4.15) to win their respective races although their prices are unlikely to be particularly appealing. However, coupled in a double to win the two divisions of the EBF Sumping



Ichnusa, seen here beating Skean at Doncaster, carries her penalty in today's Newcastle University Turf Club Stakes

Maiden Stakes they should pay better.

Following three successive seconds, Chorizta deserves better luck in the first division. She was clearly up against it when faced by Scimitarra at Goodwood a week ago.

Inshad, a 180,000 guineas yearling by Indian King, ran well enough in the race won by Greenacres Hill at Goodwood last month to suggest that she has the other division at her mercy.

Following his great triumph in Paris on Sunday with Dancing Brave Guy Harwood is again casting his net far afield. This should take in two prizes at Newcastle this afternoon, thanks to the efforts of Greville Starkey on Zarbey (2.15) and Old Maestro (4.45).

Zarbey, my selection for

the EBF Polwarth Maiden Stakes, has been placed at Ascot and Newmarket already.

His opposition this afternoon does not appear to amount to much. Likewise, Old Maestro has a favourite's chance of winning the EBF Princess Maiden Stakes following that narrow defeat by Faiilq at Brighton.

Steve Cauthen will also be at Gosforth Park this afternoon and I envisage him landing a double on Indian Orator (3.45) and Bolero Magic (4.15). I particularly like the chance of the latter who was finishing like a express train at Yarmouth last time when beaten only half a length by Saker.

At Wolverhampton Peter's Blue, who like my nap has graduated from sellers to nursery, looks poised to win his

fourth prize in a row in the Staffordshire Nursery.

Later in the afternoon I fancy Michael Dickinson's chance of winning another race for Robert Sangster. This time with Fairy Gold.

My selection, who will be ridden by Brent Thompson, is a beautifully bred filly by Golden Fleece out of the dam of their promising young stallion What a Guest and Infantry, who has excelled racing in the United States.

Fairy Gold shaped like a stayer when I saw her finish fourth first time out in the race won by Brave Dancer at Salisbury. So a mile and a furlong, the distance of today's race, should prove no problem.

Blinkered first time

Equine centre for Ireland

A £2.2m equine centre at County Kildare dedicated to aiding and improving Ireland's horse industry, was opened yesterday by the country's minister for sport, Mr Sean Barrett. (Our Irish Racing Correspondent writes.)

The bloodstock segment of the industry represents a £500m business, which directly employs more than 12,000 people and indirectly another 12,000. It has provided the lion's share of the funding for the new centre through a voluntary levy on Irish bloodstock sales.

The board of governors is chaired by Paddy McGrath and includes both past and present senior stewards of the Turf Club, Denis McCarthy and Lord Hemphill. The centre has laboratories for both diagnostic and research.

Battalion Celebrating in style with Dancing Brave

By Michael Seely

It was business as usual at Pulborough yesterday as Cooledlands Racing Stables awaited the return of Dancing Brave from his record-breaking win in Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

Guy Harwood had already flown to Dublin to scan the potential stars for 1988 that will be on offer at Goff's invitational yearling sales today.

Geoff Lawson, the trainer's brother-in-law and assistant trainer, had gone racing at Bath as the stable attempts to beat Henry Cecil in the race for the first time since 1986.

In their absence Chris Kinane, another stalwart of this powerful team, was holding the fort. "Dancing Brave arrived back at tea-time," he said. "He came back by road and boat via Dover."

Kinane said: "We'll remember yesterday all our lives. The sight of all those classic winners spread across the track was fantastic. As soon as he was past the post, I rushed down to buy four crates of champagne and all the beer that I could get into my car. We then had quite a party on the lawn."

Starkey had better luck in the following event, the Morris Dancer Handicap, when he forced a dead-heat on Harwood's 6-5 favourite, Elmory Park, with a 20-1 chance, Super Pink.

Starkey claimed an outright victory for the Pulborough stable when El Conquistador ended a frustrating run of three consecutive seconds by beating Tigerwood by half a length in the Westonsland Handicap.

El Conquistador is a son of the 1978 winner, Shalimar Heights, out of a half-sister to Mountain Lodge and this was his first-ever success.

Ladbrokes have reduced Sneak Preview's Tote Scareswitch odds from 25-1 to 14-1 following the six-year-old's Wolverhampton victory yesterday. Sunday's race is 10-1 joint favourite (from 1-4) with Floyd and Pictolus.

combined with the stamina necessary to win over a mile and a half and that they must never fail to give their running.

Using these standards as a yardstick, Dancing Brave now stands alongside Sir Ivor, Nijinsky, Mill Reef and Brigadier Gerard as a versatile and consistent colt of the highest possible calibre.

And if you go back further and take Tantieme, Ribot and Sea Bird II into consideration, Dancing Brave must be assessed as one of the best colts to have raced in Europe since the Second World War.

The words versatile and consistent are all important. Vaguetty Noble, Eborac and other winners of the Arc. And in the past 12 years Grundy, Troy, Sheppard, Golden Fleece and Ship Anchor have been outstanding winners of the Derby. But with the possible exception of Grundy, none of these possessed as much speed or a mile as Dancing Brave.

What made last Sunday's victory unique was its style. Never in living memory has a horse come from so far back to overtake so many winners of group one races. It was certainly the highest calibre field for an Arc since Sea Bird II beat Diatome II and Reliance in 1965.

Those who bought shares in Dancing Brave when he was a yearling, £100 a share, should be congratulating themselves on their shrewdness. The value of the grandson of the prepotent Northern Dancer has certain soared overnight. But talk of him as being worth as much as £2m is pure in the sky.

The value of stallion shares has fallen in the past three years and is now more in line to what prices yearlings can command. The average at last week's Highbury sale declined for the third year running from its 1984 peak of 92,520 guineas to 77,636 guineas. It will, therefore, be interesting to see if this week's Goff's sales are able to reverse the worldwide trend, as their 1985 average showed a slight increase over the 1984 figure of 35,472 Irish pounds.

BRIGHTON

By Mandarin

- 2.15 Chorizta. 2.45 On To Glory. 3.15 FU LU SHOU (nap). 3.45 Touch The Sail. 4.15 Inshad. 4.45 Storm House.

Selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

- 2.15 Chorizta. 2.45 Minus Man. 3.15 Fu Lu Shou. 3.45 Touch The Sail. 4.15 Inshad. 4.45 Storm House.

Guide to our in-line racecard

103 (12) 0-4-32 TRANSFORM (COB) (Mrs J Ryley) 8 Hal 9-10-0 B West (4) 98 7-2

Racecard summary. Draw in brackets. See figure favourite in latest race. Owner in brackets. Trainer. Age and weight. Favour plus any allowance. The form. Course winner. Distance winner. CD-course and distance winner. BF-beaten starting place.

2.15 EBF SUMPING MAIDEN STAKES (Div 1 2-Y-O: £1,031: 6f) (8 runners)

- 1 (5) 000 BATTLE STING (M S Sneyd) D Oughton 9-0... 71... 16-1... 2 (15) DEGENERATE (S Sneyd) M Tompkins 9-0... W Woods (3) 14-1... 3 (16) 04300 LAZAR (M Hamdon) Al Moulton C Berrard 9-0... B Rouse (2) 14-1... 4 (7) 000 BRAZILLIAN PRINCESS (Holtville) L P Holloway 8-11... W Garside (2) 8-1... 5 (2) 000 BRAZILLIAN PRINCESS (Holtville) L P Holloway 8-11... W Garside (2) 8-1... 6 (2) 000 GOODHART MASTER (A Rouse) M Moore 8-11... M Wignall (2) 8-1... 7 (4) 000 SALMAS (Mrs D Vassall) J Winer 8-11... P Robinson (2) 8-1... 8 (2) 000 SALMAS (Mrs D Vassall) J Winer 8-11... P Robinson (2) 8-1...

2.45 SALTDEAN HANDICAP (2:21:7 1m 2f) (13 runners)

- 1 (11) 2130-0 FIRE BAY (E D Thompson) P Hayes 9-6... T Williams (9) 94-16-1... 2 (11) 01100 LEONIDAS (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1... 3 (11) 00100 SONG (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1... 4 (11) 00100 SONG (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1... 5 (11) 00100 SONG (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1... 6 (11) 00100 SONG (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1... 7 (11) 00100 SONG (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1... 8 (11) 00100 SONG (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1... 9 (11) 00100 SONG (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1... 10 (11) 00100 SONG (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1... 11 (11) 00100 SONG (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1... 12 (11) 00100 SONG (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1... 13 (11) 00100 SONG (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 93-12-1...

2.45 NEWLANDS CLAIMING STAKES (3-Y-O: £1,314: 1m 2f) (7 runners)

- 1 (8) 00310 MOZET (M Pringle) M Jarvis 9-1... O J Lewis (2) 85-1-1... 2 (8) 42418 CAPRICORN BLUE (V D P) Acquisti Jimmy Fitzgerald 9-0... S Cauthen (9) 85-1-1... 3 (8) 00302 NAP MAJESTICA (D Bromart) M Conroy 8-1... M Nicholls (2) 85-1-1... 4 (8) 00300 TAKI MAN (Mrs D Sneyd) K Stone 8-12... M Birch (2) 85-1-1... 5 (8) 3-0 DAVALLIA LORO (Fletcher) D Mores 8-11... R Cochrane (2) 85-1-1... 6 (8) 3-0000 OPTIMISM (Fletcher) D Mores 8-10... M Beckett (2) 85-1-1... 7 (8) 3-0000 OPTIMISM (Fletcher) D Mores 8-10... M Beckett (2) 85-1-1...

Course specialists

Table with columns: TRAINERS (Wins, Runners, Per cent) and JOCKEYS (Wins, Runners, Per cent). Lists names like G Harwood, J Dando, J Hills and jockeys like S Cauthen, G Searley, M Nicholls, D Duffield, N Cochrane, L Channon.

3.15 BRIGHTHELMSTONE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £2,641: 1m) (7 runners)

- 1 (8) 0100 STATE BALLET (N D Beck) J Baking 8-7... J Mathias (9) 94-10-1... 2 (8) 31404 KERON PRESS (B P) (Overland Associates Ltd) D Arbuthnot 8-12... J Reed (2) 94-10-1... 3 (8) 00100 STATE BALLET (N D Beck) J Baking 8-7... J Mathias (9) 94-10-1... 4 (8) 40044 YOU WILL (G Noble) P Mather 8-7... M Roberts (2) 94-10-1... 5 (8) 00133 PARKLANDS BELLE (D Hatch) M Hayes 8-4... P Cook (2) 94-10-1... 6 (8) 00122 SACHIN (D Hatch) M Hayes 8-4... P Cook (2) 94-10-1... 7 (8) 001 VISION OF WONDER (C Cypri) M Usher 7-13... C Butler (2) 94-10-1...

3.45 STEYNING SELLING HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £888: 7f) (11 runners)

- 1 (2) 3333 LOVE AT LAST (W Hastings-Bass) W Hastings-Bass 9-7... R Lines (2) 94-F5-2... 2 (4) 120422 THE UTE (R Basher) M Bower 9-4... T Williams (2) 94-F5-2... 3 (4) 100222 THE UTE (R Basher) M Bower 9-4... T Williams (2) 94-F5-2... 4 (4) 0000 MISS HICKS (D Fisher) M Ryan 9-0... P Robinson (2) 94-F5-2... 5 (11) 44000 WINDSONG MILDRED (E Goodwin) C Goodwin 9-0... P Cook (2) 94-F5-2... 6 (11) 301046 DORADE (D J Wood) D Arbuthnot 8-12... R Reed (2) 94-F5-2... 7 (11) 00000 GOLDEN STEWART (M Sneyd) M Moore 8-11... M Wignall (2) 94-F5-2... 8 (11) 00000 HEAVENLY CAROL (M Conroy) M Conroy 8-11... M Nicholls (2) 94-F5-2... 9 (11) 00000 MESS VENEZUELA (Mrs S Popovich) B Sivers 8-3... A Clark (2) 94-F5-2... 10 (11) 04204 TOUCH THE GAIL (J Blackmore) M Tompkins 7-13... W Woods (3) 94-F5-2... 11 (11) 04204 TOUCH THE GAIL (J Blackmore) M Tompkins 7-13... W Woods (3) 94-F5-2...

3.45 EBF SUMPING MAIDEN STAKES (Div 1 2-Y-O: £1,108: 6f) (5 runners)

- 1 (11) 3000 MALACHI LAD (Mrs D Sneyd) P Mather 9-0... P Cook (2) 8-1... 2 (11) 00300 STARS IN MOTION (Mrs G Wood) D Arbuthnot 9-0... J Reed (2) 8-1... 3 (11) 00300 STARS IN MOTION (Mrs G Wood) D Arbuthnot 9-0... J Reed (2) 8-1... 4 (11) 000 DEEP RAMPAGES (Hemond) Sneyd D Arbuthnot 9-0... J Reed (2) 8-1... 5 (11) 000 DEEP RAMPAGES (Hemond) Sneyd D Arbuthnot 9-0... J Reed (2) 8-1...

3.45 SOUTHDOWN STAKES (Amateurs: £1,648: 1m 4f) (8 runners)

- 1 (11) 00000 HEIGHT OF SUMMER (D Crutchley) D Arbuthnot 5-11-11... M Wignall (2) 73-2-2... 2 (11) 00000 WILD GINGER (V D) A Rosa D Oughton 4-11-6... C Kinane (2) 84-8-1... 3 (11) 00000 WILD GINGER (V D) A Rosa D Oughton 4-11-6... C Kinane (2) 84-8-1... 4 (11) 00000 WILD GINGER (V D) A Rosa D Oughton 4-11-6... C Kinane (2) 84-8-1... 5 (11) 00000 WILD GINGER (V D) A Rosa D Oughton 4-11-6... C Kinane (2) 84-8-1... 6 (11) 00000 WILD GINGER (V D) A Rosa D Oughton 4-11-6... C Kinane (2) 84-8-1... 7 (11) 00000 WILD GINGER (V D) A Rosa D Oughton 4-11-6... C Kinane (2) 84-8-1... 8 (11) 00000 WILD GINGER (V D) A Rosa D Oughton 4-11-6... C Kinane (2) 84-8-1... 9 (11) 00000 WILD GINGER (V D) A Rosa D Oughton 4-11-6... C Kinane (2) 84-8-1... 10 (11) 00000 WILD GINGER (V D) A Rosa D Oughton 4-11-6... C Kinane (2) 84-8-1... 11 (11) 00000 WILD GINGER (V D) A Rosa D Oughton 4-11-6... C Kinane (2) 84-8-1... 12 (11) 00000 WILD GINGER (V D) A Rosa D Oughton 4-11-6... 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Willesden basks in reflected glory as hockey strikes a blow for the amateurs

Unknowns in an unknown world

Simon Barnes

It is fitting that hockey's World Cup should be played at Willesden. It is one of those almost flamboyantly anonymous suburbs, a dull place on the way to somewhere else. On normal days, to arrive on the borders of Willesden is to have your spirits comprehensively lowered. But at the moment, Willesden is a golden country full of mythic dreams.

The English hockey team, ninth in the previous World Cup, have now won through to the semi-finals of the competition for the first time ever. The bunch of players that makes up the England squad are even the time of their lives. There are even two people in the English team that your average sporting enthusiast could name instantly - Sean Kerly, the centre forward, and Ian Taylor, the masked Michelin man in goal. These two are almost stars, and their team is almost taken seriously. For hockey, this is nothing short of a miracle. They are even appearing regularly on television; the stunningly gritty match against the Netherlands went out at 11.50 on Monday night, clashing with a Channel Four programme called *What Can I Do With A Male Niece?*

"This is one of England's greatest ever achievements," said the press, David Whittaker. "This could be the take-off point for English hockey," said the World Cup board chairman, Phil Appleyard.

Perhaps so. In a way, though, one almost hopes not. The small-timeness of the game, the utter ordinariness even of its stars, is a cheering thing after the other World Cup held this year. The great pleasures of Willesden may be one cheer not just for hockey, but for the entire panoply of amateur sport.

One cheers for the unknown gym-teachers of the nation who work all day and then fog themselves into the ground every evening in pursuit of their dreams - the rowers and fencers and netball internationals, the canoeists and marksmen and weightlifters. There are three teachers in the England hockey squad.

"The kids at school can't believe I'm an international sportsman," Taylor said. "They come up to me and say: 'how can you teach and be an international sportsman?' There is only one answer, isn't there? With great difficulty."

Taylor, undoubtedly a star in Donnington Road, Willesden, would be unrecognized if he moved as far away as, say, Uffington Road on the far side of the stadium. "I've been the world number one goalkeeper in the assessment of the writers since 1978 and to Pakistan, I'm Ian Botham. Every time I walk out on the street, I'm surrounded. But if I go out to post a letter to East Grinstead, I'm no one," he said.

Kerly is a transport manager. Imran Sherwani, the dashing winger who scored England's vital goal



Spirit and skill: Batcher, the England winger (left), in determined mood (Photograph: Hugh Routledge)

against the Netherlands, used to be a policeman, but he left the force to get more time for hockey. Now he is a newsagent. And a star, if his customers don't know it.

A star to a whizzing, hi-tech game. International hockey is played on plastic grass, and the ball ruses away from you like a bar of soap in the shower. "West Indian bowlers bowl at you from 22 yards at 90-odd mph," Taylor said. "In modern hockey the forwards hit the ball at you from 16 yards minimum, and at 160 mph. You don't get a lot of reaction time. And the ball is just as hard."

The surface is hi-tech, and the goalkeeper's monstrous equipment must match it. This is a position only a lunatic would play in, but Taylor, comfortably domestic in East Grinstead, seems quite sane to the casual glance. He is just one of the legion of school teachers who, along with bank clerks, sports centre

administrators, sports goods salesmen and many others, make up so much of the great ranks of British amateur sportspeople.

These are people with ordinary houses and ordinarily horrible mortgages. With pretty wives or handsome husbands, 2.4 children, and an 'A to B' motor car, one which is, in truth, slightly under-powered for all the travelling they must do to and from their training centres. They are quite ordinary, too, in that they have a dream that goes beyond their suburbs and their jobs.

They get up at dawn to go and train, they drive for hours in the dark to reach distant places for team gatherings, they leave, normally with some reluctance, their loving families to spend weekends training and weeks touring. In the process, one or two get to the top, and suddenly and

briefly, their sport catches the attention of the world outside. It gives all of us uncommitted millions a few moments of great excitement and pleasure.

The legion of unknown amateurs deserve our praise. If giving us pleasure is not their prime aim, it is certainly a by-product in which we all revel. The unknown men in the England hockey squad, Grimley, Cliff, Shaw (teacher, bank clerk, sports goods sales manager) and the rest, along with all the unsung amateurs in every sport, deserve a song of their own. The song, incidentally, has already been written; Kipling is good at things like that:

"Let us now praise famous men,
Men of little showing,
For their work continueth,
And their work continueth,
Broad and deep continueth,
Great beyond their knowing."

CRICKET: STEWART PUTS THE HEAT ON IN PRACTICE

Busy England show they mean business

Butts and Harper round off win

Brisbane - England's cricketers were put through another three hours of work under the Brisbane sun on day three of their acclimatization (the Press Association reports). And though their work lacked some of the previous day's sparkle, the impression that they mean business in Australia, is holding good.

As temperatures stayed in the nineties, Mickey Stewart, the assistant manager, concentrated on fielding practice. "Testing used to be knackered in the sun is just as important as spending time at the nets," he said. "It was a slog day."

Although all 16 players spent some time at the nets, England were hampered because two local bowlers failed to arrive at the Brisbane school they are using for practice sessions. One man who did add some extra fire power, however, was Norman Cowans, England's discarded fast bowler who recently arrived in Australia to play club cricket.

The 25-year-old Middlesex player made his last England appearance against Australia at

Headingley 16 months ago, but was never a serious candidate for this tour. Even so, Cowans was happy to accept Stewart's invitation and said after performing admirably in the nets: "I'm only too happy to help. After all, it is useful for me as well."

England will not name their 12 for Saturday's opening fixture against Queensland County until after they have inspected the pitch at Buntarburg the day before. All 16 players are in contention, although the odds look marginally against Allan Lamb being selected. The Northamptonshire batsman had an exploratory operation on his knee a month before the party left home, having collided with an advertisement hoarding during one of the one-day internationals against New Zealand.

Although Lamb has played full part in the practices to date, Stewart and the physiotherapist, Laurie Brown, have been careful not to push him too hard. "We'll see how he goes over the next couple of days before making a decision," Stewart said.

Quetta (Reuters) - The West Indians took just 15 minutes yesterday to claim the three wickets they needed to win the first match of their seven-week tour of Pakistan, as they beat a Baluchistan Governor's XI at the Avub Stadium by an innings and 89 runs.

The Governor's XI added only 20 more runs to their overnight 89 for seven and were all out for 100. Of the three wickets to fall, Butts claimed those of Asif Baluch and Azem Hafeez, both for nought. Then Harper finished the match by having Habib Baluch leg-before for four.

Harper's match figures of seven for 48 and his innings of 77, the top score of the game, brought him the man of the match award. The West Indians now go to Peshawar for the first of five one-day internationals on Friday.

SCORES: Baluchistan Governor's XI 131 (R.A. Harper four for 28, C.G. Butts four for 31) and 100 (A.N. Gray four for 20; West Indies 129 (Harper four for 77; Butts 57 not out, Giza Fakhri six for 100).

England may find keeping up with Jones is tough

From Richard Streeton, Bombay

In the years ahead Dean Jones's arrival as an established, mature Test match batsman can be seen as the most significant bonus of Australia's tour of India which finishes with the third Test, starting here today.

A switch from the thickly populated ranks of those considered brilliant, but erratic, stemmed from the gutsy 210 he made in the tied Test at Madras while struggling against illness. Jones now seems certain to fill the crucial No 3 position for Australia for many years and he is also a candidate to succeed Allan Border as captain.

Three times Jones has had to dig deep into his resources to reverse career setbacks, which could have proved too much for a person of lesser fibre. A chastened start for his state, Victoria, cost him his place after he was taken to West Indies with Kim Hughes's team in 1983-84 and had a patchy tour.

Again he fought back and was the shock omission from the 1985 tour to England, after finishing second in the national averages (68.10), missing an aggressive 243 against Western Australia.

By now Jones is no longer the brash individual he admits to having been when he started in first class cricket. At the wicket, he has to be calm, the riskier looking and cutting, which sometimes brought his downfall, without impairing his powerful, front-footed driving.

There was iron in his soul and he has been to Madras for the last season, the selectors liked his determined approach. In April Jones was picked for India while on honeymoon in Tahiti.

Jones is generous to several former Test players, who helped transform his style and thinking. Ian Redpath and Keith Stackpole, Victoria's coaches, alike as batsmen only in being right-handed, were the first to make him a more "responsible player."

"I listened to both, realized certain limitations had to be accepted and worked out what was best for me," he said. Bob Simpson's main contribution, as the Australian team coach, has been to teach Jones how to relax on the big occasions and to eliminate mistakes.

"Keep the tension out of your hands. Loosen the grip on the bat," was the constant theme sent him to the middle at Madras, where Jones played an innings that will rank with the most dramatic and heroic ever seen. He batted more than 500 minutes, making a series of brilliant strokes, the longer he was there, despite ceaseless struggles against heat exhaus-



Jones deep resources

tion, vomiting and stomach cramps. Jones has been unable to eat properly before the match. After his innings he was taken to hospital completely dehydrated, treated by three doctors and put on a saline drip. "I have always worried about the tension that must come as a Test batsman when he reaches the stumps. When it happened to me, I was too busy concentrating on staying upright, existing from one drinks break, or interval, to the next. I also wanted to show how wrong they had been not to take me to England."

Jones, tall, slim and erect at the wicket, reminds many on-lookers of Brian Booth or Paul Sheahan, among Australian batsmen of the past 20 years, though at his best he is more flamboyant than either. The tied Test, incidentally, made Jones unique among the world's cricketers, as it was his third representative tied game. Jones was in the Australian side that

played a one-day international with West Indies in 1983-84 and played in Victoria's side with the New Zealanders in 1982-83.

In 1981 Jones performed his job and paid his own way to England to play for Altona, near Wakefield, in the Central Yorkshire League. The experience improved his game and helped him develop as a batsman. "You mature quickly when you have to fend for yourself. I promised them I would be back in 1985 as a Test player. Now it will have to wait until 1989, I think."

He met Geoffrey Boycott and joined the legions who have been enlisted to bowl at the great man. "I got him out twice at Headingley in the nets. It was quite extraordinary - Boycott said: 'What am I doing wrong? He grins and wanted to know, it taught me what a perfectionist a top professional has to be and that you never stop learning."

As Victoria's vice-captain, Jones led the state, in Ray Bright's absence, to their three victories last year. He revels in physical fitness and has earned the fastest runner between wickets in Australian cricket.

England have already felt the power of Jones's bat when he hit a rapid 78 not out to help Australia win by seven wickets in a one-day game at Melbourne under lights in 1984-85. "I've trembled through struggle with Edmonds and held my own in the 'slogging' too. He is a great bowler and we will be crossing swords again."

He finds tennis a relaxing way to keep his eye and wrist in trim. "I am an indifferent golfer. My wife Jane has a handicap of eight and always beats me. That is so good for my ego." Jones is nothing if not competitive as England could shortly find out.

India refuse to gamble

From Richard Streeton

India came close to gambling on the leg-spin of Laxman Sivaramakrishnan when the selectors were divided about the team to play Australia in today's third Test match in Bombay.

Two of the five selectors wanted to include the man with the longest name in cricket and omit Yadav, the off-spinner. Hanuman Singh, the chairman of selectors, vetoed the plan, however, and pointed out that the leg-spinner bowled few googlies. He felt there was no reason to believe that the Australians were unable to handle orthodox leg breaks which might prove expensive.

Unless there is any eleven-hour change of mood, therefore,

India's only alteration from the side which played in the second Test, will be More returning to keep wicket, in place of Pandit. Binny is standing by in case Chetan Sharma, the fast bowler, has any recurrence of recent back trouble.

What little grass there was on the brown coloured pitch has been shaved off and the Australians, knowing that the pitch will turn, have definitely included Bright, their left-arm spinner, as well as Madhav. They are also leaning towards playing Gilbert, rather than McDermott, as Reid's new ball partner. Zocher has recovered from a stomach upset and will keep wicket if he has no further problems.

Toya project not just child's play

By Nicolas Soames

The Sports Council has given the green light to Toya, the research project into the effects of intensive training on young athletes, without having received the questionnaire of the 13 per cent private sponsorship which of £200,000 scheme requested by Richard Tracey, the Sports Minister.

The decision has been taken by John Walsley, director general of the Sports Council, in order to prevent any further delays to the project which was originally planned to start earlier this year.

"As far as we are concerned, it is all systems go," a Sports Council spokesman said. "The Institute of Child Health which is to conduct the research project will be able to start shortly, and in the meantime we will continue to look for funds."

Toya will monitor both the psychological and physical effect of serious athletic training among eight to 16-year-olds over a six-year period. The project will be looking specifically at tennis, swimming, soccer and gymnastics

and its conclusions are expected to show some of the dangers of overtraining. But although it will not publish its final report until 1993, an interim report will probably be issued after the initial stage of consulting hundreds of children taking part in the scheme.

This report will show some of the differences that exist between ordinary children and those who are training seriously, and is likely to be available around the time of the 1988 Olympics.

RUGBY UNION

Orrell players well to fore in county game

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

England may feel they have limited resources at full back: Lancashire do not since they have chosen Simon Langford, Orrell's full back and captain, at centre for this evening's county championship game against Cheshire at Orrell. The county, of course, have the option of choosing Kevin O'Brien, Broughton Park's Irish cap, at full back.

There are nine Orrell players in the Lancashire team among them Sammy Southern, the prop who leads the side. He missed his club's game against Mosley last week with an ankle injury but should be fit to lead a team including only one other international, Steve Bainbridge, at lock.

Bainbridge has missed the last two domestic international seasons as a consequence of having been sent off in club games. That particular stricture no longer applies in England but Bainbridge, 30 earlier this month, has become a more discerning player as a result.

He formed a new second-row pairing with Nigel Redman against Japan on Saturday, with Redman having to pack in to him - the unfamiliar position on the left-hand side of the scrum. In the continued absence, for differing reasons, of Maurice Colclough and Wade Dooley, it is a good opportunity for Redman to establish himself.

Mike Parker, of Preston Grasshoppers, having played in Lancashire's B side earlier this season, gets his opportunity at flanker against Cheshire and Nick Wellans, of Liverpool/St

Helens, comes in to the centre for the first time.

Yorkshire will take the field against Northumberland at Perry Park with a useful half-back division: no Andrew, no Melville, nor Barley or Underwood, internationals all. But Mike Harrison remains on the wing and it is hoped that Broughton Park will be available for future county championship matches.

Cumbria play Durham at Aspatria in the third of the northern group matches in the county championship sponsored by The EMU, while in the south, Kent, last season's beaten finalists, open against Easterns Counties on the Askeas grounds. They do so with a new captain, Rick Sellers, who has replaced the prop who teaches at Whitgift. He takes over from the now retired Rick Bodenham who, like another retired former Kent captain, Graham Walters, is now involved in selection and coaching for the county.

There are three New Zealanders in Kent's pack, McRae at lock and the Cheval brothers, Rob and Steve, in the back row, all of whom play for Askeas.

Middlesex will be without Simon Smith, the Wasps winger, who pulled a muscle on Saturday, but otherwise look to have a well balanced side against Surrey at Imber Court.

Middlesex have two of the scrum halves who may interest London's divisional selectors this season: John Sillett who plays for and Floyd Steadman, of Saracens, who is on the bench.

Planning for a league in west

The south-west, English rugby's largest division, including eight counties from Buckinghamshire to Cornwall, have completed the organization for the introduction of a league next season.

John Garland, the divisional secretary, said: "It was all completed with virtually no dissent, and if a particular club feels it has been put in the wrong league it can prove its point by gaining promotion."

One club not involved in the league system is Exeter University. They were not able to guarantee playing on all the fixed Saturdays the union had earmarked for league games. Garland said: "Each club in the south west was sent a proforma with a number of questions. We had replies from 75 per cent of the clubs, with 60 per cent in favour of joining the leagues."

Injury forces Morrow out

Ulster will be at full strength with the exception of number eight, David Morrow, for the opening inter-provincial match between Munster in Cork on Saturday week. (George Aoe writes), Morrow, back in action last weekend after a three week absence with an injured shoulder, sustained a leg injury which kept him out of his club's Boston cup game last night.

The selectors have opted for a back row reshuffle with Matthews at number eight and Duncan and Carr on the flanks. Anderson takes up a second row spot. Rogers is omitted and Brady is recalled at scrum half.

TEAM: P. Bailey (Ballymore); T. Blake (Ballymore), D. Hine (Tramore), C. Jones (Tramore), J. Hewitt (MFC), K. Crossan (Tramore); J. Brown (Tramore), B. Brady (Tramore); P. Linn (Ballymore), J. McDonald (Munster), J. McCoy (Bangor), W. Duncan (Munster), W. Anderson (Bangor), G. Morrison (Munster), M. Carr (Ara), P. Matthews (Wanderers).

RUGBY LEAGUE

Australian wealth of top talent

By Keith Macklin

The strength in depth of the Australian squad is emphasized by their team selection for tonight's second game of the tour at Craven Park against Hull Kingston Rovers. Only two of the squad, Miles and Davidson, were in the party which played at Wigan in the 26-18 victory in the opening game on Sunday, yet there are 10 internationals in the side, including familiar names in English rugby league such as Meningay, Dowling, Bells and Langmack.

Although Rovers have won their last two games they made a poor start to the season. Their defence has been so brittle in early championship games that the fast-running Australians should secure their second consecutive win tonight.

Players in full strip and carrying a ball will take part in three remarkable professional sprint races as curtain-raiser for the three Great Britain v Australia international matches.

Ten of the fastest players in the game will compete in heats at Old Trafford and Eilat Road, with the final staged before the third international at Wigan.

There will be a £1,000 first prize for the event, which is sponsored by Whitebread Trophy Bitter, and it will be described as an "international invitation sprint". The players will run from one goalline to the other, and the winner will be the first to touch down correctly over the try-line.

The players for the heat at Old Trafford on October 25 are the New Zealand centre, Mark Eia (St Helens), the Great Britain winger, Barry Ledger (St Helens), the Moroccan-born winger, Hassan M'Bariki (Oldham), and the Great Britain Under-21 players, Les Quirk (Barrow), and Mark Forster (Warrington). Taking part at Eilat Road on November 8 will be the Australian international winger, Kerry Bonstead (Hull Kingston Rovers), the Wales and Great Britain winger, Phil Ford (Bradford Northern), the contender for a place in the Australian international side, Andrew Erlingsson (Leeds), the Featherstone Rovers half-back, Graham Shestman, and the Cardiff winger, David Flange. Obviously, most of the players chosen for the international matches can be considered.

AUSTRALIA: W. Hull KR tonight; G. Becker, O. Shearer, G. Miles, M. Morrison, C. Morrison, J. Linn, O. Hester, M. Bells, P. Eia (captain), G. Dowling, S. Fokes, P. Dunn, P. Langmack, Reserves: G. Anderson, L. Davison.

GOLF

A welcome lift for the Laura and Lotta show

By John Hennessy

Laura Davies did more than win the British women's open championship at Royal Birkdale on Sunday. She lifted British women's professional golf on to a distinctly higher plane, just as the Curtis Cup team had raised the reputation of our amateurs with their resounding win in the United States during the summer.

For the Women's Professional Golf Association it was an important breakthrough that for the first time, the challenge from across the pond was repulsed, and by the convincing margin of four strokes. No longer can they expect to send over a token force and seal our premier prize with impunity.

"It was a big thrill," Miss Davies said yesterday at Stoke Poges as she awaited her ordeal on the long driving range against a crop of male opponents in the Laing Wham Champagne Challenge. "And nice to hear myself described on the radio yesterday as the British women's open champion. Every golfer dreams of winning her own country's title."

Miss Davies attributes her success to her own play. Her length is such that she needs the driver on only two holes at Birkdale and often throttled back to a two-iron. But right through the bag she struck the ball brilliantly to the greens. Her tee shot on the 18th put her in the rough where, she knew, "I still needed one more good one. I took a six-iron from 192 yards out and reached the front of the green with a bit of a flyer. I didn't remember any more - except that I had six putts for it." She used only two as she signed off in the grand manner with a final birdie.

The one flaw in her game is an uncertainty over putting technique. She has employed a reverse grip, left hand below the right, since the United States open in July (when she finished a commendable eleventh). But doubts have crept in since then and she now tends to adopt the grip that feels comfortable for each stroke. At the moment she

is more likely to favour the reverse grip for long putts and the orthodox for short ones.

Her caddie, Tim Clark, also gets a fair share of praise. "He stopped me from doing anything silly," she says, "Without stifling my natural attacking game". They seem perfectly to complement each other, she all sunny camaraderie and he casually devoid of any obvious emotion. He regarded the last day at Birkdale as "A good day at the office".

Her fortunate by-product of Miss Davies's victory is that it has given the final stages of the WPGA tour an unexpected filip. Without her £9,000 first prize at Birkdale Lotta Neumann, a talented young Swede, would already have won the Ring & Bryner order of merit and, with it, a further £5,000 to add to the £36,394 she has already accumulated.

New her lead over Miss Davies has been whittled down to £3,044 and the last two tournaments, the Laing from today until Saturday and the La Manga Club Spanish Open next week, both offer a first prize of £3,750. Miss Davies feels that Miss Neumann's consistency will offer her few loopholes. Certainly the Swede has an impressive record, having only once fallen below eighth place (£1,888) in 14 72-hole tournaments.

Even so the comparative performances of the two players offer a fascinating subplot to the Laing Classic. Whoever wins, the Laura and Lotta Show has a flavour of its own. Both are expected to try for their American players' card next year.

Miss Davies beat two Walker Cup players, Peter McEvoy and Michael Lunt, in the long driving contest, but her 282 yards fell three yards short of the best drive of Kim Thomas, the Stoke Poges professional.

ORDER OF MERIT: 1, L. Neumann (Swede), £2,888; 2, C. G. Stewart, £2,810; 3, M. Thompson, £2,647; 4, P. Conley (US), £2,738; 5, C. Dobson (US), £2,188; 6, P. Grace-Whitaker, £2,083; 7, A. Nicolson, £2,083; 10, O. Reid, £20,142.

BOXING

Not easy for Willis

Tony Willis, of Liverpool, the British lightweight champion, outpointed Billy Buchanan, of Dundee, over 10 rounds at Durbweth Baths, London, last night but he was made to work hard, Willis was not at his sharpest and Buchanan took every opportunity to embarrass the champion.

Willis's produced occasional touches of extra class, particularly in the middle rounds, but the contest was half over before Willis managed to break up Buchanan's rhythm.

DRIVING THE SHOW CARS

Our Motor Show Special puts you behind the wheel of every significant new car, like the Jaguar XJ6, the BMW 7-series, the Maserati Bi-turbo, Rover 800, Audi 80, Nissan Sunny and Vauxhall Carlton. Don't miss our full colour driving reports - plus how to get there, stand-by-stand guide, what to look for... everything for the visitor and the next best thing for those unable to make the trip to the NEC.



TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

Olympian dark horse is now running well

THE BID (BBC1, 9.35). The odds on Birmingham's staging of the Olympic Games are currently 2 to 1 against...

CHOICE The International Olympic Committee makes its decision in Switzerland on Friday...

ROCK SCORPION (Radio 4, 3.00pm). A neat little Afternoon Play by Sheila Hodgson...

TRAVELLERS IN TIME (BBC2, 7.35pm). In 1924, Zepplin appeared in the skies over New York...



Claire Bloom as Emily Dickinson: The Belle of Amherst on ITV, at 10.33am

BBC1 9.00 Ceefax. 9.15 Daytime on Two: Muriel Gray visits a Perthshire farm...

BBC 2 9.00 Ceefax. 9.15 Daytime on Two: Muriel Gray visits a Perthshire farm...

ITV LONDON 9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For School: maths - the number 'five'...

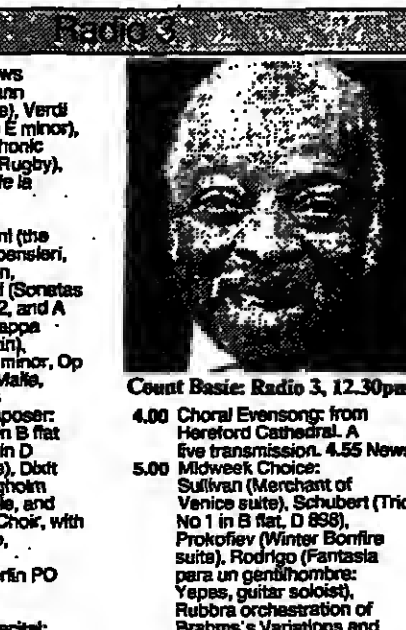
CHANNEL 4 2.30 Film: Buck Privates' (1941) starring Bud Abbott and Lou Costello...

VARIATIONS BBC1 WALES: 5.35pm-6.00 Wales Today. 5.35-6.00 Wales Today...

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.30 Crossroads. 6.30-6.45 News...

Having a mother and stepfather who were never around meant Judy was left to look after her younger brothers and sisters.

On medium wave, Stereo on VHF News on the hour. Sports Desk: 1.05pm-1.15pm...



Count Basie: Radio 3, 12.30pm 4.00 Choral Evensong: from Hereford Cathedral...

On long wave, (s) Stereo on VHF: 5.55 Shipping, 6.00 News Briefing...

Eight years old and Judy is already the mother to five children. A donation of £15.48 can protect a child for two weeks...

World Service 6.00 Newsday: 7.00 News 7.28 Twenty-four Hours 7.34 Development 7.50 8.00 News 8.15 Classical 8.15 Classical Record Review 8.30 News (Voice 8.30) News 8.58 Review of the British Press...

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/225m; 1089kHz/270m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/530m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF-90: 145.8kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service: MF 648kHz/463m.

SPORT

Birmingham is losing out in the name game

From David Miller, Chief Sports Correspondent, Lausanne



Felipe Gonzalez and Jacques Chirac, the respective premiers of Spain and France, arrive here in the next 24 hours to support their 1992 Olympic Games bids by Barcelona and Paris. Mrs Thatcher stays at home.

It is not clear whether this is by personal choice or because she was not individually invited by Denis Howell, Labour's Shadow Minister for Sport and the leader of Birmingham's campaign. It is equally uncertain whether Birmingham will gain or lose by the non-appearance of this controversial political leader at the Viennaese waltz of graciousness and intrigue being danced by the candidates with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) members.

The Birmingham committee, politically neutral and anything but Thatcherite, boxed clever: a letter was sent asking the Government to be represented. The response was to send Richard Tracey, the Minister for Sport, whose presence between now and Friday's vote is unlikely to overwhelm uncommitted Africans and South Africans.

Howell considered, unofficially, that Mrs Thatcher's attempt to boycott the Olympic Games of 1980 and her attitude on the Libyan bombing and South African sanctions (with the consequent Afro-Caribbean boycott of the Commonwealth Games), would be a positive dis-

countenance for many IOC members. Against that is the view, not without substance, that Birmingham needs all the prominent support it can find to project it as being more than a highly competent provincial candidate.

It was, after all, Mrs Thatcher who prompted the idea of a British bid, following the success of Los Angeles, even if she was falsely under the impression from Neil Macfarlane, the then Minister of Sport, that the candidate would unquestionably be London. There is, however, a most positive contribution as a medal sport on the video documentary which is a central part of Birmingham's final presentation to the members tomorrow afternoon.

While the Birmingham committee may remain equivocal about Mrs Thatcher, there can be no doubt that Princess Anne, who is President of the British Olympic Association (BOA), could have provided a moral force, for the IOC is notably vulnerable to the Royal hand-shake. I understand, however, that it is considered that because the Queen represents the Commonwealth, it might have been tactless for Princess

Anoe to campaign against Brisbane.

This may be so, and would seem to suggest that Princess Anne could not consider at some future date an invitation to join the IOC, where she would regularly be drawn into such conflicts of protocol, not to say politics. While the BOA may have acquired prestige from Princess Anne's acceptance of its presidency, there are evident limits upon her scope as an active leader; that much she demonstrated at Sarajevo and Los Angeles.

That Birmingham is up against forces beyond its knowledge and control is apparent from the story published in the Spanish newspaper, *La Vanguardia*, a few days ago that Horst Dassler, the chairman of Adidas, has guaranteed the 30 IOC members for Barcelona. This may be an exaggeration; it is probably 15.

Yet nobody should underestimate the influence of one of the largest private family industries on earth. Dassler is known to have supported the bid for Seoul in 1981 and, in the 48 hours which preceded the vote, there was an unexpected swing to that city which resulted in their being chosen as the venue for the 1988 Olympics.

It is undoubtedly unfortunate that Howell, chairman for the Central Council of Physical Recreation (CCPR) report on sponsorship, should have reiterated the conclusions of the CCPR report in a major speech condemning the involvement of Adidas with the Olympic Games, at an IOC media conference only a few months before the launching of Birmingham's campaign. Such a clandestine influence as Dassler has will inevitably not be to Birmingham's favour.

Sally-Anoe Atkinson, who gives the appeal of a Leslie Caron to the mayoral seat of Brisbane, is confident that either Brisbane or Birmingham, sharing the pool of Commonwealth support, can almost double their vote when one of their drops out; and that Birmingham will be first to go.

There are three complicated areas for lobbying here which have not been understood, she says. "These are political, diplomatic and straightforward sporting administration."

Birmingham has too many politicians, too many councillors on its staff.

She believes that Brisbane, alone in the bidding from the southern hemisphere, will collect a proportion of African and South American votes from those who fear a European domination of the Games. "We're looking for the catholic vote," she says with that infectious smile.

Winter Olympics new timing

Lausanne (Agencies) - The Winter Olympic Games will be switched to a new four-yearly cycle from 1994, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) ruled yesterday.

The change, breaking a 70-year-old Olympic tradition, means that after the 1992 Winter Olympics there will only be a gap of two years until the next Winter Games. Previously the Winter and Summer Olympics were held in the same year; 1992 will be the last year in which this will happen.

The main reason for the change would appear to be that it will ease negotiations for television rights. The IOC obviously helps to gain financially by the change, believing that the television companies - especially the American networks - could be induced to pay more for the rights for the Winter and Summer Games were negotiated separately.

Lillehammer, Sofia and Anchorage have emerged as the unexpected favourites for the 1992 Winter Games after the commission of inquiry nominated by the Association

of National Olympic Committees, gave the highest marks to them.

Baseball has been approved as a medal sport for the 1992 Olympics on two conditions. These are that clarification would be required concerning the eligibility of players and that competitions would have to be organised in countries in which baseball is not presently played.

Decisions on whether to admit women's softball, water skiing, lightweight rowing and the combat sports of karate and taekwondo have been shelved.

Proposals to admit bowling, roller skating and women's modern pentathlon have been rejected.

New events approved for the 1988 Seoul Olympics were men's and women's 50 metres freestyle swimming and men's and women's team archery.

The Greek cabinet yesterday set up a committee chaired by their Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreu, to promote the candidacy of the Olympics in Greece in 1996, the 100th anniversary of the modern games.



Driving force: Bryan Robson, back to inspire England at Wembley tonight

Moran will need to use his head to blunt Sharp threat

From Clive White, Dublin

The Republic of Ireland, so grateful that Manchester United have relaxed their club rule over injured players by releasing Kevin Moran for today's European championship match against Scotland at Lansdowne Road, may have as much cause as United to regret this act of generosity.

Moran, who receives more head wounds than a hospital casualty department, made the extraordinary admission yesterday that he had been told that he must not head the ball in the pre-match kick-around. "There is no point in taking any chances," he said, which is precisely what the Irish seem to be taking.

Moran was initially withdrawn from the squad after suffering the injury last week in a Littlewoods Cup tie against Port Vale, but Ron Atkinson, the United manager, relented when the player showed signs of recovery after missing the match at Old Trafford on Saturday. Moran said that he had had three of the four stitches removed. His confrontation with Sharp, given the job of ending the goal famine of Scottish forwards, could be the most influential of the match.

It is something of a return cootest between the two which should have more special significance for Moran. In a televised English League game last month Moran was clearly out-pointed and certainly out-topped by Sharp, who was instrumental in inflicting another defeat upon the Manchester club.

On that occasion both Moran and McGrath, the United centre-backs, were found wanting in the air and mentally dug against the aptly named Everton forward. McGrath, also a member of the Republic side, has been spared further embarrassment by the decision of Jack

Charlton's reluctance to disturb his back four he has restored Begin for Hughton at left-back because of the latter's lack of involvement during training recently, probably the result of a slight ankle injury. Charlton admits that he would have been tempted to play Hughton had his Tottenham colleague, Galvin, been fit on the grounds of a better understanding.

Nothing short of victory will suffice for either Charlton or Andy Roxburgh, his opposite number. Both men have their critics on the grounds of inappropriate credentials; Charlton because he is English, Roxburgh because he has not played the game professionally. The credible 2-2 draw against Belgium in Brussels has set the Republic up nicely for a run towards qualification from a typically problematical group for the unlucky Irish. It is time they started fulfilling some of their alleged potential.

After the disappointing home draw with Bulgaria, Roxburgh has resisted the temptation to make wholesale changes. Dalglis has not surprisingly been omitted, which should at least please Charlton, a great admirer of the Liverpool player manager.

BADMINTON

Absent Indonesians cause a stir

The withdrawal of 13 leading Indonesian players from next week's British Airways Masters at the Royal Albert Hall is almost certain to lead to a protest from the Badminton Association of England to the International Badminton Federation (Richard Eaton writes).

Among the absentees will be Ick Sugianto, the World Cup winner, who was the top seed in the men's singles and

expected to meet Morten Frost, the world No. 1, in the final. Also missing will be Ivana Lie and Verawaty Fajrin, the top seeds in the women's doubles. The others all well known Thomas and Uber Cup players.

"It is a classic case of not considering the effect upon the game, the public and the promoters," said BAE events manager Tom Marrs. "It isn't even new. It has happened

Sussex go for Gould

Ian Gould, the former England and Middlesex wicketkeeper who led Sussex to victory in the NatWest Trophy last season, will be confirmed as the county club's new captain in two weeks time. The cricket committee have recommended Gould, aged 29, for the appointment which will be made official on October 28. Gould will replace John Barclay, who was forced to retire at the end of the season.

Helping out

Frank Bruno has begun his boxing comeback as sparring partner for his heavyweight stablemate, Gary Mason, who is training for a fight at Wembley Arena on November 4. Mason is due to meet Donny Long of the United States and Bruno, who will be putting on the gloves for the first time since his world title defeat by Tim Witherspoon in July, is returning a favour.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Award winner

Fatima Whitbread has won the Sybil Abrahams Memorial Trophy for the best performance in 1986 by a senior British woman athlete in international competition.

Ban reduced

Hull prop forward Steve Crooks made a successful appeal against a four-match suspension when it was reduced to three games by a rugby league appeals committee in Leeds.

New records

National records have been broken by both the youngest and oldest competitors in the Powerboat record attempts week on Wodenmere. On the second day, Andrea Chesman, aged 16 of Coventry, broke the record for the OB Stock 350cc hydroplane class with a speed of 34.75mph. Also, George Sawyer, aged 58 of Basildon, broke the record for OD Punt hydroplane of 70cc with a speed of 96.00mph.

Robson forgets pain to stoke fire in England

By Stuart Jones Football Correspondent

England are to approach tonight's domestic battle as though it was global warfare. As they walk out of the tunnel at Wembley for the opening European championship tie against Northern Ireland, they will carry the same steel sword of determination which they took with them when last they entered the competitive arena.

There will be no other thread of familiarity linking the two fixtures to Mexico City and London. The contrast between the World Cup quarter-final and tonight's event stretches far beyond the distance between the capitals of the two countries. They might have been staged on different planets.

Last June, under a blue sky and a burning sun, England played in front an audience that filled the mighty Azteca stadium to its limit. Their opponents, Argentina in general and Maradona in particular, were blessed with superior talents that proved in the end to be the best in the world.

Tonight, in the cool of an autumnal dusk, England will be watched by a crowd that is expected to spread across less than half of the national stadium. The Irish, their faces gilded by comparison with little more than a collective spirit that has been forged through the limitations of selection.

But Bryan Robson, who returns to lead England for the first time since his painful departure from the World Cup tie against Morocco, will convince his colleagues to treat the two matches as though they were one. "We must go into this imagining that it is our last qualityyog game, not our first," he said.

If England's captain wears the cold stare of a vulture searching for prey, it follows that the rest of the side will assume the look of predators as well. He is such a forceful inspiration, such a fearless competitor, that inevitably he lifts even the most diffident of his colleagues.

Because of various ailments, he has not been able to set his usual example effectively for almost two years. "This will be the first time we have seen the old Bryan Robson since the 8-0 win over Turkey in November 1984," England's manager said yesterday. "We have missed him."

"He has been improving with every game at Manchester United. I was particularly pleased with his second half performance against Nottingham Forest and I can see in training that he is back to his old self. He will again be driving us on from midfield and threatening to score a few goals."

The failure to beat Northern Ireland's goalkeeper represents Bobby Robson's main fear. At least Jennings, whose display in the 0-0 draw at Wembley last November was largely responsible for their subsequent appearance in Mexico, will not be there to defy his forwards.

If the weapons chosen by Bobby Robson do not pierce the Irish again, he will invite Webb and Cottee, two youngsters in prolific form, to sharpen England's challenge. It will lie initially at the feet of Waddle and Hodge, who will

England

- P Shilton (Southampton)
- V Anderson (Arsenal)
- K Sansom (Arsenal)
- G Hoddle (Tottenham)
- D Watson (Everton)
- T Butcher (Rangers)
- B Robson (Manchester United)
- S Hodge (Aston Villa)
- G Lineker (Barcelona)
- P Beardley (Newcastle)
- C Waddle (Tottenham)
- SUSSTITUTES: C Woods (Rangers), G Mabbutt (Tottenham Hotspur), N Webb (Nottingham Forest), M Halsey (AC Milan), A Cottee (West Ham United).

Northern Ireland

- FRONT: P Hughes (Bury), G Dowling (Linfield), J Nichol (Farghna), G Fleming (Nottingham Forest), P Ramsey (Leicester City), J McLaughlin (Widnes), A Breen (Queen's Park Rangers), J O'Neill (Leicester City), M Connolly (Luton Town), N Worthington (Sheff Wednesbury), S Mackay (Glasgow), M Whitfield (Manchester United), S Penney (Brighton), D Campbell (Nottingham Forest), C Clark (Southampton), I Stewart (Newcastle United).

REMAINING GROUP FOUR FIXTURES: Today: England v Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia v Turkey, November 12: England v Yugoslavia, Turkey v Northern Ireland, April 7: Northern Ireland v England, April 28: Northern Ireland v Yugoslavia, Turkey v England, December 14: Yugoslavia v Northern Ireland, England v Turkey, November 11: Yugoslavia v England, Northern Ireland v Turkey, December 18: Turkey v Yugoslavia.

"need to penetrate the flanks if we are to win"

The injury to Nichol, Ireland's most experienced full back who is considered doubtful because of a rickety neck, has therefore become all the more significant. His substitute, io a lineup that Billy Bingham decided to withhold until today, will probably be the uncapped Fleming.

Once Waddle and Hodge have found a regular path towards the byline, they will have to give more thought to their next move. In the absence of Hately and Dixon, the high cross will be of little use. They must clearly aim to supply Beardley and Lineker with a variety of lower centres.

Lineker is "a bit leg weary", according to Robson. "He played on Sunday night, was delayed during the journey here on Monday and I've had just an hour with him today. The trouble is people expect him to go out there tomorrow and be a Rolls Royce." That is also Ireland's fear.

Bingham, in recognising that "the odds are against us", would be "delighted with a point." His optimism rests presumably on a repeat of the result 11 months ago. Since Northern Ireland's last win at Wembley in 1973, they have scored only one goal there in 12 hours.

Bryan Robson would, more realistically, be "happy with a 2-0 victory to launch a good start." Anything less would be unsatisfactory, though not as great a surprise as that which lay in store yesterday for Wilkins. He was "shocked" to be omitted even from the list of substitutes.

By excluding him, Robson has retained the shape and, wherever possible, the members of the side that ended the tournament in Mexico. By including his namesake, he has strengthened it. In Bryan Robson's absence, England lost the "war" against Argentina. In his presence, they should win the forthcoming battle.

Rift between League and FA is denied

By Stuart Jones

Philip Carter yesterday denied that a rift had developed between the Football League, of which he is the president, and the Football Association. Yet a letter, delivered to him a few hours before he uttered his statements, has potentially widened the gap between the clubs and the Government.

The written words contained the formal resignation from the League's management committee of John Smith, the secretary of Luton Town. Clubs will be asked to send in their nominations for a replacement and the leading candidate is Irving Scholar, Tottenham Hotspur's chairman.

Scholar, Smith's main rival for the last place on the new committee which was formed in May, last week launched a stinging attack on Richard Tracey, the Minister for Sport. "What has he done since he came to office?" he asked. "I'll tell you. Not very much."

He went on to criticise the Government for not flexing enough of its muscles in the fight against hooliganism. Had it done so, he suggested, the European ban imposed on English clubs might by now have been lifted. At the same time, Tracey happened to be delivering his own response.

In stating that the clubs themselves had not taken enough action, he ordered the League to produce within six

weeks details of membership schemes involving all 92 clubs. Of the 73 replies received by the League so far, 56 have claimed that they have "extensive forms of controlled access."

Tracey was provoked into making his move after the chairman had rejected the experimental project at Luton, a decision that has in turn led to Smith's resignation. "He felt, quite rightly, that he was out of tune with the rest of the first division chairman."

He added that claims that clubs might withdraw from the FA Cup or even withhold players from international duty were nonsense. "There has been no talk of revolution. There is no conflict between the League and the Football Association over Luton."

"We both have every right to run our competitions as we see they should be run. No club has made any representation to the management committee about the FA's acceptance of Luton's proposal and that is the end of the matter. We don't want a Coronation Street running on and on."

Yet he did express fears about possible trouble at Kenilworth Road if Luton are drawn at home in the FA Cup against a club that is heavily supported. "I hope that the situation could be handled by the local police", he said.

Shu hope Gen Tomorrow Back to Berlin

You are a Labour councillor and your child wins a public school scholarship. Do you let him take up the offer? It's a question of Scruples. THE GAME OF MORAL DILEMMAS.